

GREEN'S
Fruit Grower

JUNE, 1909



DISEASE CAN BE CURED WITHOUT THE USE OF MEDICINE WE PROVE IT TO YOU



WE PROVE EVERY STATEMENT WE MAKE. WE DO NOT ASK YOU TO TAKE OUR WORD AS FINAL EVIDENCE

When we say that disease can be cured without the use of medicine, we mean every word we say. Every word of it is true. We know it to be true because in the past quarter of a century we have proved it to our own satisfaction and to the satisfaction of thousands of others.

We are constantly on the lookout for other diseases to prove it on. We believe it to anybody; in fact, we want to prove it to everybody. We do not care what the disease is, nor how severe it is, nor how many other diseases are complicated with it. We can show you parallel cases that have been cured by the famous Thacher Magnetic Shields, and these cases are sound and well to-day as living monuments to the grand revitalizing power of magnetism.

These Magnetic Shields keep the body bathed in a constant stream of magnetism, which floods the system with its life and energy.

Patients are often told that they have incurable diseases. We want to tell you right here that nearly all of these cases can be cured and we can prove it to you. More than seventy-five per cent. of all the patients that we have cured were first given up as beyond all hope of cure, and they have been made sound and well by applying magnetism according to scientific instructions.

All we ask of you is to send a full statement of your case so that we may give it careful study, and we will advise you fully by letter just what can be done for you, and how it can be done.

We will agree to tell you all about it and prove it to you, by evidence that cannot be denied, that all we say is true.

We will point you to cases of paralysis, lung trouble, diabetes, Bright's disease, locomotor ataxia, dyspepsia, rheumatism, tumors, nervous prostration, obesity and a hundred and one other diseases that are called incurable. We can show you the most incontestable proof that we have cured them.

We have cured these cases after they had been given up to die.

When you write, don't be afraid that we are going to try to sell you something. We know that if we can prove to your satisfaction all we say you will want the Thacher Magnetic Shields without any urging from us, because we prove that they will do just what we say they will do. There is nothing else on earth to take their place and do as much as they can do. Read the evidence in these letters from grateful patrons who have been cured.

This cut shows how the magnetic waves from the Vest, which is one of the most powerful shields we manufacture, envelop the entire trunk of the body and saturate the patient with powerful magnetic vibrations. The Vest contains over 800 powerful magnetic storage batteries constantly radiating over 800 streams of magnetic energy into this revitalizing force. We make shields enabling the patient continually bathed in a stream of new book, "A PLAIN ROAD TO HEALTH." Free to all who send us described in our cases.

Read the truth more forcibly given in these letters than any statement we could make

"GOD BLESS DR. THACHER!" CURED OF PARALYSIS OF LOWER HALF OF BODY OF SIXTEEN YEARS' STANDING.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Dear Sirs: It would take a large amount of space to give a history of my case from start to finish, but for the sake of suffering humanity I will give a few words to help along, if possible, the great work you are doing for the afflicted. In 1883 I was taken with malarial fever of typhoid form, causing complete muscular paralysis. By the aid of the best medical skill in the east, I became, after several years, able to sit up and use my arms, but my lower limbs remained paralyzed until after I put on the Magnetic Shields in 1899, sixteen years afterward. My case is a noted one in New York state, and all the medical fraternity decided I would never be able to walk again. Dr. C. I. Thacher said I could and would walk again, and he was right and all the rest were wrong. It is needless to say that I had spent money freely all these years without receiving results, until I found the Magnetic Shields. We who have been restored by its wonderful power begin to realize the great work being accomplished by Dr. Thacher, and we would be unjust to our Creator and to our fellow beings, as well as being very ungrateful, if we did not use all our efforts and powers in spreading the grand truth, bringing greatest joy and hope to the chronic invalid, deliverance from disaster, transition from the old life to the new. I am one of the thousands who, with all my heart, can say fervently, "God bless Thacher and his great work." All personal letters, inclosing stamp for reply, will be promptly answered for those wishing minute date of my case. Yours truly,

CLARENCE D. SMITH, R. F. D. No. 6, Rome, N. Y.

SERIOUS COMPLICATION OF LUNG, STOMACH AND KIDNEY TROUBLE. A MARVELOUS CHICAGO DISCOVERY.

DR. THACHER.

Dear Sir: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the perfect cure I have gained by using your wonderful Shields. After suffering fifteen years with stomach troubles, although doctoring the greater part of the time, I kept getting worse, until I was the victim of a severe complication of stomach and kidney trouble, which a year and a half ago all seemed to go to my lungs. Had dreadful pains, lost my appetite, could not sleep, became so very weak I could hardly walk across the floor, and not able to do my work. At times when my pains were not so severe I would try to read, but could not for more than five minutes at a time, as I was very nervous. My family and friends thought I could not live another month. I was getting tired of taking medicine. Nothing helped me. I happened to see your advertisement in the paper, which read, "Magnetism Cures Without Medicine." I thought "While there is life there is hope." So just one year ago to-day I put on your wonderful Magnetic Vest, Leggings and Insoles. The result was a miracle, for in two days I felt relieved; in a week very much better; in three weeks entirely cured.

Words cannot express how thankful I am to you for your kind advice; also for the treatment, to which I owe my life. May you live long for suffering humanity's sake. May your great and sure cure be known a great deal better than it is to-day.

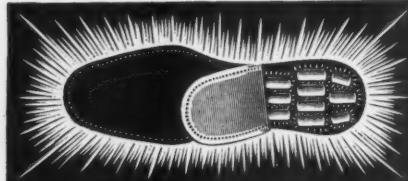
Yours respectfully,

MRS. O. RAY, 654 Hirsch St., Chicago, Ill.

We have thousands of such letters, every one a voluntary statement, showing the gratitude of those who have been cured by the Magnetic Shields after their cases have been given up as incurable. Do not give up hope; your case is no worse than others that have been cured. Write us to-day, and let us give you free advice that will be of great value to you. We will advise you the same as if you called at our office and saw us in person.

If you must see with your own eyes, and must have proof on your own body before you believe—

**TRY THESE
FOOT BATTERIES**



**THEY WILL
CONVINCE YOU**

They will convince the most doubting skeptic that MAGNETIC SHIELDS MAKE THE BLOOD CIRCULATE. They are regular little blood pumps. They do what all the medicine on earth cannot do. They WARM THE FEET and keep them warm. They are the greatest comfort and luxury of modern days, though they are the smallest MAGNETIC SHIELDS we make. They cost the least of any shield we make, but they do splendid work. They are good for rheumatism, sore or tender feet or any unnatural condition in the feet. Send for information and proof of the value of FOOT BATTERIES and all other shields. It will cost you nothing to investigate.

THACHER MAGNETIC SHIELD CO., INC.

**Suite 197, 169 Wabash Avenue
CHICAGO, ILL.**

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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER and HOME COMPANION

Published Monthly—Three Years for \$1.00

Volume 29.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1909.

Number 6.

Prof. Van Deman's Answers to Inquiries.

J. J. P., of Michigan, asks the following questions: (1) Is it a good plan to water strawberries while they are fruiting, in case of a dry spell?

Reply: If there is a good water supply it would be a decided advantage to irrigate a strawberry patch. This is done in the irrigated regions of the west while the fruit is growing and sometimes while it is ripening, and in the rainy sections it may be necessary to apply the water at various times, owing to the fickleness of the rains. It would often pay.

(2) Is stable manure, that has been made where sawdust was used for bedding, valuable for sandy soil?

Reply: Yes, or for any kind of soil. Sawdust is of very little value itself as manure, but when it has been mixed with animal droppings the mixture is very good, being rich in plant food.

(3) Is night soil a valuable manure, and how is the best way to handle it?

Reply: It should be mixed with dry earth, road dust preferably, and may then be handled with little trouble. It is good for any kind of fruit, but is highly charged with nitrogen.

(4) He lost a fine cherry tree after it had begun to bear by breaking square off near the root and wants to know the cause of the trouble.

Reply: The almost universal custom among nurserymen now is to bud cherry trees onto Mahaleb stocks and I have no doubt that this was the cause of this tree breaking off. This stock is quite congenial to the Morello type of cherries and they last fairly well on it, but the sweet and some of the other kinds of very rapid growth do not unite well and fail to make durable trees. The Mazzard stock is the proper one for these latter classes and I would have no others.

Mrs. M. G., of New Hampshire, wants to know if it is right to scrape "moss" from the bodies of fruit trees, and, if so, how to do it?

Reply: There is little moss to be found on fruit trees in any of the regions east of the Pacific coast, but in parts of Oregon and Washington I have seen it very abundant and really harmful. But in moist and cool regions lichens, which are moss-like in their appearance, are often found on the trees. They do no serious damage, except as a harbor for codling moth while in the dormant stage. Scraping with a dull instrument that will not cut into the bark will easily remove all such stuff and is a benefit. Spraying with bordeaux mixture will kill all such growths and if the lime-sulphur preparation is used it will kill the insects as well.

In the March number I made reply to J. P. G., of Rhode Island, about the care of a fruit farm in Virginia, and since then there have been several inquiries from those who would like to take charge of the place. Not having retained the full address of J. P. G., it would be well for him to give it again so that both parties may be informed of the desire to co-operate.

What will destroy ground moles? Can they be killed by poison, or is a trap the only way? We are greatly bothered with them in the lawn and garden; have tried to poison them with a mixture of meal, lard and paris green, but they don't seem to eat it.—G. W. Sharts.

Reply: Moles rarely eat any vegetable food and anything of that kind poisoned will not affect them. They live almost entirely on worms and such animal life as they can find in the soil. Their burrows are often injurious to lawns, flower beds, etc., but they otherwise do no harm. Trapping in their burrows is the surest way to kill them.

R. C. B., of Maine, wishes to know which is the best method of growing strawberries, the wide or narrow matted row or the hill system?

Reply: The different methods of growing the strawberry are not all suited to the same region. Generally tree is now about six inches in diameter This I have often seen. The only not-

the narrow matted row is the best. By this plan the first plants that set walnuts for several years, last year after growth begins are allowed to produce about three bushels. It will stand, not covering more than a foot in width of row, and all the runners tap-root of a walnut is cut, it will branch out and form several other roots which will penetrate the soil quite deeply, and such transplanted trees will bear nuts in just as great abundance as if this tap-root had never been severed. However, I believe the best method of growing nut trees is to plant the nuts where the tree is desired, planting two or three in a place and if they all grow pull out all but the most promising one. It has been my experience that the transplanting of all nut bearing trees greatly retards their growth, as it seems to take them so long to recover from the shock. I believe it will

able exception was the seedlings of *Juglans rupestris*, the Texas black walnut, of which I grew several hundred last year and there were some that were over six feet high the first season and over an inch in diameter above the ground. Their root system was much more branched than that of any other young nut tree that I ever saw or heard of. The usual habit is to make a straight and long tap-root and very little else for the first year or two and then develop the side roots. If the original proportions continued the roots of an old tree would be more than 100 feet deep and ten feet in diameter. The first office of the tap-root is, evidently, to secure a substantial hold in the subsoil and later this is not so much needed, for the branching roots do more of the searching for plant food.

Cutting off the tap-roots of nut trees will not prevent them from bearing, but it does check their growth materially, as I know from much experience. In planting over 600 acres of pecan orchard with trees that had been grafted in the nursery and their tap-roots cut back considerably by the transplanting they were checked very decidedly. Some nuts planted at the same time, three years ago, and the trees never moved, are now fully as large as the older transplanted trees and far more vigorous. My belief is that after three years more growth they will far excel the planted trees. I have lately planted about 300 acres with nuts where the trees are to stand, the grafting to be done there.

W. W. H., of Arkansas, asks a number of questions about the treatment of fruit trees, which are condensed into the following, with replies to each:

(1) What should be done with apple trees that have rough bark on them?

Answer: Rough bark is entirely natural to trees as they attain age and is beneficial as a protection from the violent changes of temperature that come from the direct rays of the sun on the trunks and the severe cold of winter. But there is a disadvantage in the bark being a hiding place for insects, many of which are harmful. To scrape off the rough flakes of bark and spray the trunk and branches with strong bordeaux mixture or lime-sulphur wash is almost sure to kill all hibernating insects or eggs that may be hidden there.

(2) How should trees be treated that have diseased roots?

Answer: If trees have diseased roots in Arkansas the trouble is probably some form of root rot which comes from a bacterial germ or it may be root gall. In either case there is no known cure and the only thing to do is to dig out and burn the whole root system. This will leave the seeds of the disease in the ground and other trees planted there will become affected. The greatest care should be used in examining all trees that are planted and any trees having signs of affection should be condemned and burned at once.

(3) How treat trees that are growing too fast?

Answer: I don't believe trees grow too fast, at least not often. When they get old enough they will go to bearing and then they will not grow too much. If any of the branches are too rampant in their growth it may be well to cut such back in summer time, which will materially check them, far more so than to cut back when the trees are in a dormant state.

(4) How long will spray mixtures remain on trees after being applied?

Answer: This depends on what the mixtures are and how much it rains. Arsenite of lead sticks much better than any other form of arsenic. Rains have little effect on it, but paris green is easily washed off. Bordeaux mixture will wash off with heavy rains, but not so readily as some other preparations. It is well to apply any of these mixtures except arsenite of lead every three or four weeks. There are those who feel assured after several tests that one very thorough spraying of arsenite of lead is enough for destroying codling moth in apples and pears, provided it is done very soon after the bloom falls.



The above photograph is one of the notable avenues of western New York. A roadway or street about a mile long was opened and on each side were planted poplar trees of small size. These trees grew rapidly and soon became an object of great beauty, attracting many visitors.

The picture looks something like the gorge of a western mountain. Altogether it is a freak, and a beautiful one, showing how the poplar tree growing near a farm house gives it character. The tree is a mile post marking distances and can be seen from a long distance. Poplar trees may be used to attract lightning and thus protect houses which might otherwise be struck.

that I have made a test of this matter and have found that this idea, firmly believed by so many, is without foundation, and I am led to believe, as you say in answer to the inquiry, that the tap-root is not of vital necessity to the nut producing qualities of the tree. It is a good idea to dig down by the tree and sever the tap-root after the first year's growth, after which the dirt may be filled in and the tree permitted to grow another year, after which it will be found that those not transplanted and have made a test of this matter be found that those not transplanted will grow much more rapidly and perhaps make better trees. I believe it is a good idea to dig down by the tree and sever the tap-root after the first year's growth, after which the dirt may be filled in and the tree permitted to grow another year, after which it will be found that those not transplanted will grow much more rapidly and perhaps make better trees. 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(5) What instruments should be used in searching for apple tree borers and when and how should they be used?

Answer: There are two kinds of borers that work in apple trees. The Flat Headed is the most common in Arkansas. It works in the bodies and large limbs and usually where the sun shines on them with force. This borer may usually be dug out near the bark with a knife, if it is taken in time, but if allowed to remain untouched until cool weather in the fall it will burrow deep into the wood. In this case a stout but flexible wire fixed into a handle should be used to follow the borers into their holes and kill them. The other apple tree borer, the Round Headed one, works about the surface of the ground. It requires the same kind of treatment. Both these borers should be looked for in the early springtime, in August and again just before cold weather comes on, usually in October.

(6) How may fruit trees be treated to make them bear? Should they be pruned after they are of bearing age, and how much?

Answer: Trees need to be in good soil and well tilled to enable them to bear well. If the soil is not rich in plant food it must be made so or no good fruit can be grown. Spraying for insect and fungus troubles is as necessary as any other one thing and it must not be neglected. Pruning may be done after bearing has begun but if it has been properly done before that time there will be very little to do afterwards.

(7) What kinds of manure should be used for apple trees, and how and when applied to give the best results?

Answer: There is nothing better than good stable manure for apple trees, but it is not often that plenty of it is obtainable. The use of commercial fertilizers is very good if wisely applied. Potash and phosphorus are usually needed more than nitrogen, but all these are essential. Muriate or sulfate of potash are among the cheapest forms in which potash can be bought and an application of 200 pounds per acre is none too much. Ground bone and dissolved phosphate rock are good sources of phosphorus, and 400 pounds of bone or 800 pounds of phosphate rock serve for a year or two. Nitrogen may be got cheaply in nitrate of soda, of which 200 pounds per acre is sufficient. These plant foods may be applied at almost any time of year except the nitrate, which should be put on during the early part of the growing season, for nitrogen is very volatile and should be taken up by the roots as soon as it becomes available. All of these materials should be scattered broadcast over the ground and cultivated into the soil. The roots of the trees extend farther than the length of the branches and will get any plant food within that radius.

(8) What kind of small fruit would be most profitable to grow for canning for market?

Answer: That would depend very largely on whether the fruit is to be canned at home or sent some distance to a cannery. And I would not restrict the canning to one kind alone. Blackberries and raspberries are both excellent for this purpose and I would suggest growing both. The canning should be done on the farm or very near it, because the berries should be very fresh and sound when canned.

H. E. Daudeman.

Raspberries.

1. Black raspberries can be made a profitable farm crop when grown for evaporating purposes and gathered by the aid of berry harvesters regardless of proximity to markets. An average yield with good culture is about seventy-five to eighty bushels per acre.

2. An average yield of red raspberries is about seventy bushels per acre. An average yield of blackberries is about one hundred bushels per acre.

3. A majority of growers find low summer pinch'ing of blackberries best for most varieties.

4. Growers are about equally divided in opinion as to whether red raspberries should be pinched back at all in summer. If pinched, it should be done low and early. The canes should be made to branch low.

5. Evaporating red raspberries has not yet proved profitable.

6. There seems to be no immediate prospect that blackberries can be profitably grown for evaporating purposes.

7. Berry canes which made their entire growth after July 6th stood the winter as well or better than those which grew during the whole season.

8. Removing all young canes from a plantation bearing its last crop of fruit materially increases the yield.—Fred W. Card.

A cowboy will saddle his pony to ride two blocks. A cityman will take a street car to travel the same distance.

Another Apple King.

Missouri is now the greatest apple tree state, though according to the census the production of apples is greatest in New York. Missouri has 20,040,399 trees, and New York 15,054,832 trees. The total acreage of apple and pear trees (mostly apples, of course) is 5,000,000 acres, says "Van Norden's Magazine."

The total number of apple trees in the United States is 201,974,642 according to the last census, 1908, and that number will be greatly increased in the next few years if the plans of the principal growers of the west are carried out.

If the claims of far western growers are justified a census five years from now will show quite different results than the above. At the Spokane apple show a few months ago Michael Horan, an orchardist of Wenatchee, Wash., was crowned apple king of America, having captured the chief prize of \$1,000 for the best carload exhibit.

There will be many probably to dispute the title, but Mr. Horan's exhibit was marvelous. His carload consisted of 630 boxes, 50,000 apples, which scored 96 1/2 out of a possible 100 points in quality and appearance. The prize winning fruit was later displayed in England.

Mr. Horan is a native of Stockbridge, Mass., which town he left to engage in breaking horses in California. He went service at the Price homestead owed

Bagging Grapes.

A correspondent of Green's Fruit Grower asks for information on this subject. We have purchased paper bags, such as are used in groceries, and are sold by the thousand for 30 cents to 40 cents. These bags are longer and larger around than the largest cluster of grapes when matured. We have placed these bags over a cluster of grapes when the fruit was about the size of bird shot, or sometimes when the grapes were as large as peas, pinning the mouth of the bag around the base of the stem of the fruit as closely as possible. No great skill is required in this operation. It is not necessary to arrange for the entrance of air in the bag, but it is well to pick a pin hole in the bottom of the bag to allow water to escape.

The clusters of grapes that we have bagged seemed to ripen earlier than those not so operated upon, and the clusters were of marvelous beauty, coloring beautifully, the bloom, of course, being undisturbed by wind, or bird, or insect. Whether it is possible on a large scale depends upon the circumstances.

Servant for 50 Years Honored at Big Dinner.

The dinner at South River in celebration of Mary Grogan's fifty years' service at the Price homestead owed

"But Now I Am a Man."

So you are 21.
And you stand up clear-eyed, clean-minded, to look all the world squarely in the face. You are a man!
Did you ever think, son, how much it has cost to make a man out of you?
Some one has figured up the cost in money of rearing a child. He says to bring up a young man to legal age, care for him and educate him, costs \$25,000, which is a lot of money to put into flesh and blood.

But that isn't all.
You have cost your father many hard knocks and short dinner and worry and gray streaks in his hair. And your mother—oh boy, you will never know! You have cost her days and nights of anxiety and wrinkles in her dear face and heartaches and sacrifice.

It has been expensive to grow you. But—

If you are what we think you are, you are worth all you cost—and much, much more.

Be sure of this: While father does not say much but "Hello, son," way down deep in his tough, staunch heart he thinks you are the finest ever. And as for the little mother she simply cannot keep her love and pride for you out of her eyes.

You are a man now.
And some time you must step into your father's shoes. He wouldn't like you to call him old, but just the same he isn't as young as he used to be. You see, young man, he has been working pretty hard for more than twenty years to help you up! And already your mother is beginning to lean on you.

Doesn't that sober you, Twenty-one?
Your father has done fairly well, but you can do better. You may not think so, but he does. He has given you a better chance than he had. In many ways you can begin where he left off. He expects a good deal from you, and that is why he has tried to make a man of you.

Don't flinch, boy!
The world will try you out. It will put to the test every fiber in you. But you are made of good stuff. Once the load is fairly strapped on your young shoulders, you will carry it and scarcely feel it—if only there be the willing and cheerful mind.—Grand Rapids "Champion."

Developing Happiness.

"Cheerfulness," says Twiss, "is natural to the heart of man in strong health as glow to his cheek, and wherever there is habitual gloom, there must be either bad air, unwholesome food, improperly severe labor, or erring habits of life."

If children were taught that one of the great life duties is to unfold the fun-loving side of their nature; the humorous side, there would not be so many suicides, so many unhappy, discordant, miserable people, so many failures in the world.

Why shouldn't we develop the humor faculty, the fun-loving faculty, just as much as the bread-earning or any other faculty?

Why should we think it is so very necessary to spend years in going to school and college to develop other mental faculties, and yet take practical no pains whatever to develop the humorous, the fun-loving side of our nature?—*"Success Magazine."*

Japan's Fine Highways.

Japan is peculiarly well off in respect of good highways. The Tokaido, which runs from Kioto to Tokio, is over 300 miles in length, and as the writer can testify, is admirably constructed. There is also the Nakasendo, which is even longer, and passes through some of the finest scenery in the world. The reason of Japan's excellence in the matter of roads is that in the old days—not so very long ago—the daimios, or territorial nobles, had to journey to Tokio once a year in order to pay their respects to the sovereign. They traveled by road, with great retinues, and if the highways were not in perfect condition feudal justice was meted out to the delinquent.—London "Chronicle."

The First Coach.

In the year 1564, William Boonen, a Dutchman, brought a coach to England. He became coachman to Queen Elizabeth. "Indeed a coach was a strange monster in those days, and the sight of them put both horse and man into amazement. Some said it was a great crab shell brought out of China; and some imagined it to be one of the pagan temples in which cannibals adored the devil."

A delicious sandwich filling is made from one part chopped almonds and two parts shredded or grated celery, of the human beings killed by the wild animals of Hindustan. The writer adds that, once a tiger has tasted human flesh he is satisfied with nothing else, with a dust of salt. Moisten the mix and that in southern India one of these tigers has devoured 200 tigers.



Here is a bed of the Hardy Hydrangea, one of our most popular flowering plants. The hydrangea blooms the latter part of summer and continues in bloom for several weeks or months. Either as a single plant or a bed, or as a border or hedge, this is an attractive ornament.

to Washington in 1888, where he grazed much of its success, the guests were cattle on the present site of Wenatchee sure, to the fact that Mary did a lot and the valley, buying thousands of acres of land at 50 cents an acre. At and with her own hands churned every the show a few months ago he was one of the several pounds of butter necessary for the seventy-odd guests.

"My orchard should yield 14,000 boxes of pears, 14,000 boxes of peaches and 16,000 boxes of apples in 1909. I have refused an offer of \$2,000 an acre for the land that cost me 50 cents."

In Kansas there is another apple king, though the dispute between them has been patched up by calling one quality king and the other quantity king.

The latter, Judge Wellhouse, of Topeka, Kan., was the subject of a recent article in the "Sun." The basis of his title is the ownership of over 1,600 acres devoted to apple trees. Also he has raised more than half a million bushels of apples and sold them for a little over \$205,000.

Raisin Day.

In California "Raisin Day" is an event celebrated every year, which is right and proper, inasmuch as the humble raisin is a source of much profit to the people of the Golden state; but this year there happens to have been an overproduction of grapes in California, and the state superintendent of schools has written to the authorities of eastern cities, suggesting that whereas the raisin is more nutritious than wheat or meat, the school children should be made acquainted with its value as an article of food. He urges that the authorities should set aside a certain day as "Raisin Day" and that in all public schools the teachers should lecture to the children on the virtues of the dried grape. In the course of events the children will communicate this information to their parents, an increased demand for raisins will follow, and California will get rid of its overproduction.

When eggs are broken and cannot be used at once, they will keep better if the shell be removed and a quarter of a teaspoonful of salt be beaten into the egg. They later can be used for cakes or puddings.

India Victims of Tigers.

The ferocity of the tiger can be seen from the fact that according to a recent writer, says the London "Globe," he is made responsible for 37 per cent. of the human beings killed by the wild animals of Hindustan. The writer adds that, once a tiger has tasted human flesh he is satisfied with nothing else, with a dust of salt. Moisten the mix and that in southern India one of these tigers has devoured 200 tigers.



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Here are five views taken on the Rich farm at Boylston, Mass., the home of a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower. Here we are shown the beauties of apple trees in blossom, either standing alone in the field or grouped in orchards. Can you imagine any more beautiful rural scene than the above?

"Welcoming Spring."

Written by Elsa Weber for Green's Fruit Grower.

I sat alone on the door-step,
The day had just grown dim.

The stars peeped through the hazy sky
For spring had just stepped in.

I listened, but not in silence,
For hark! A cricket bold,
Stopped to tell me of his winter bed
Nearby in the leafy mold.

Down in the marsh at the brink of
the creek
I could hear the bull-frogs sing.
"O Spring," I thought I heard them
say,
"List to the good news we bring!"

Propagating Raspberries and Blackberries.

It is to the interest of farmers and fruit growers to know how to increase their stock of raspberries and blackberries. A few plants rightly used will soon afford enough for a good sized plantation, saving the cost of purchasing additional plants, often an item of some importance, especially when the kind may be a new and expensive one. For the purposes of propagation, raspberries are divided into two classes, the red and the blackcap. Unless where quick increase is looked for, the suckers made by the red ones are sufficient to allow of increase of plant. These are thrown up about the old plants in summer, and if cut off in spring they will be found to be nicely rooted. But they do not make enough root to sustain a long cane, and when planted they should be cut down to about six inches of the ground. The blackcap is propagated by bending over the cane when the growth for the season is about completed, letting the point touch ground. Put a little stone or clod of soil on it just behind the point, to keep it in close contact with the earth, and it will root out just as strawberries do. These are to be left as they are till spring, when they should be cut off and set out by themselves. There will be nothing but a mass of roots and a little crown, looking much like a strawberry plant as seen early in spring. But when set out a cane will spring up in time, forming a nice plant by fall.

The blackberry is to have its canes divided, just as those of the raspberry are. When an increase of plants is desired in a much faster way than this plan of division will allow, growing wine are commodities of widest use.

from pieces of roots is resorted to. Running a spade into the ground about the plants will result in a good many suckers springing up, but in many cases this is not the place where the young plants are desired to appear. A better plan is to take up a patch of plants, cut off a good lot of roots and then reset the plants, first topping them considerably. Then cut up the roots into lengths of about three inches. Then open a small trench to a depth that will allow of the roots being covered with about two inches of soil, lay the roots along it, cover up nicely, and the work is done. This work is performed in early spring. Should a mild time come during the winter the roots can be cut up then and kept in damp earth until spring. Failures are often reported in rooting blackcap tips, but if the work of laying down be done just as the growth for the season has nearly stopped, and the ends be not buried too deep, but very few will fail to grow.—"Practical Farmer."

An Experiment with Raspberries.

A year ago last spring I turned under a heavy sod and planted corn, keeping it thoroughly cultivated and not allowing a weed or any grass to grow. Last spring I cross-plowed the field, taking pains to turn every furrow over, not cutting and covering, as is so common among some people. Then I pulverized the ground with pulverizing harrow until it became suitable for gardening. Then with a marker made of hard wood 4x4 sufficiently long to make two rows at a time, by bolting standards two feet long and four feet apart, I marked the field out one way. Then I began taking up my plants and setting them out in rows the other way, seven feet apart, using a line and taking pains to have the rows straight both ways. In setting out I used a spade, digging a hole sufficiently large so as to spread the roots out in their natural position, then filling in around the plant with fresh, mellow earth, packing it around the plant with the foot. In taking up the plants I selected good thrifty ones of the previous year's growth, and only took up a small quantity at a time, cutting them back to within four to six inches from the ground, keeping the roots covered so that the sun and wind could not dry them out. I began stirring the ground with a fine tooth cultivator, culturing them out both ways, and by so doing was able to keep them in such a condition that it was only necessary to hoe them twice during the season, while the plants made a growth of four feet in height, and although the season was unusually dry, there were only about five plants out of each thousand that died, and these I shall reset this spring.

In trimming raspberries, as well as blackberries, I always remove the old canes as soon as the crop is harvested, burning them as soon as they are removed, thereby leaving no brooding places for insects, and have always had the best success in cutting off the tops of the canes that are left to bear during the month of March or the latter part of February if the weather permits. I have also found it far more profitable to set a new patch each spring, thereby having a fine new patch coming into bearing each year. I plow up the ground and seed to clover, then turn the clover under as soon as it becomes suitable. By so doing I have always been able to keep the land in good condition, and have had the pleasure of harvesting all first-class fruit, which has generally found ready sale at the highest market prices.—"North American Horticulturist."

Apple Superior to Orange.

The orange has discovered that the apple has become a formidable competitor in the markets of the United States. Display advertisements in newspapers indicate that the orange growers of Florida and California have organized for a campaign of publicity to popularize their product.

These advertisements, which appear without name or authority, are set in bold display type, double column measure, and this is the text: "Oranges are cheaper than apples and more healthful. Order a peck from your dealer."

Probably it is true that oranges are cheaper in the eastern markets than high-grade apples, but it is nonsense for the orange growers to assert that their product is more healthful than the apple.

The orange is an insipid fruit, of which most people soon weary, and its use is limited, while the apple lends itself to an almost infinite variety of cuisine. It may be served raw as oranges are served; it may be cooked into sauce or baked, roasted or fried, or made into pies and tarts; it can be evaporated and transported to the most remote mining and lumber camps, and its by-products or jelly, cider and apple

secret of the necessity of cutting back newly planted trees.

The same theory applies to grape vines, berry bushes and rose bushes. Head them all back closely leaving only short spurs of six inches.

You will be far more successful in your transplanting experience of this season if you will spread a small forkful of straw manure over the ground about the newly planted vine, plant or tree.

Yes, Cut Them Back.

If you have not cut back the tops of the trees, vines and bushes set out this spring, do so at once if you want them to live. Cut off nearly all of the branches, leaving simply short stubs of branches. The lack of this cutting back causes the loss of millions of newly transplanted trees each spring.

Grow old along with me!

The best is yet to be,

The last of life for which the first was made;

Our times are in His hand

Who saith, A whole I planned.

Youth shows but half; trust God; see all,

nor be afraid!

Pity the plight of the man who yearns to take a holiday and go fishing, but knows his wife is depending on him to spade up the garden and plant early vegetable seeds.

By seeking and blundering we learn.—Goethe.

GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER PATTERNS



2806—Ladies' shirt waist, closing at back. Six sizes, 32 to 42.

2815—Girls' and children's apron. Six sizes, 2 to 12 years.

2819—Boys' Russian suit, consisting of a blouse, closing under box-plait at center-front, and knickerbockers. Four sizes, 2 to 5 years.

2795—Girls' one-piece dress, slipped over the head and having a separate guimpe. Four sizes, 6 to 12 years.

2830—Ladies' "Gibson" shirt waist, with one-piece plain sleeves or regulation shirt sleeves. Six sizes, 32 to 42.

2822—Childs' one-piece dress, with Dutch neck and short sleeves. Four sizes, 1 to 7 years.

2805—Childs' dress, with front yoke. Four sizes, ½ to 5 years.

2822—Ladies' shirt waist, with square yoke and with or without fancy collar. Six sizes, 32 to 42.

2809—Boys' shirt blouse and knickerbockers; the blouse having back yoke, and with or without permanent turn down collar. Five sizes, 5 to 13 years.

2807—Girls' dress. Five sizes, 6 to 14 years.

2792—Ladies' kimono wrapper and sack. Four sizes, 32, 36, 40 and 44.

2825—Ladies' nine-gored skirt, closing with buttons at each side; specially designed for laundering. Seven sizes, 22 to 34.

2825—Misses' semi-princess dress, with or without removable chemisette. Three sizes, 13 to 17 years.

2816—Ladies' seven-gored skirt, closing at left side and having habit back. Six sizes, 22 to 32.

2832—Ladies' one-piece work apron. Three sizes, small, medium and large.

Patterns 10c. each. Order pattern by number, and give size in inches.

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A Spring Poem.

Mister Summer say he comin'-
Know it by de way
All de honey bees is hummin'-
Sunshine ever' day.
Mister Summer say he comin'-
Chilun, cl'ar de way!
Mister Summer say he comin'-
Ain't got long ter stay;
'Possum gone, but peach come on—
Melons after May.
Mister Summer say he comin'-
Chilun, cl'ar de way!
—Atlanta "Constitution."

Famine in Trees and Plants.

Never in all my thirty years experience have I known such a famine in strawberry plants and apple trees as has occurred this past season of 1908.

The famine in strawberry plants was caused by the extended drouth which continued through a larger portion of the late summer months, making it impossible for strawberry plants to multiply or to make much of any growth.

The scarcity of apple trees was owing to the extensive demand for apple trees from every state in the Union. It has been discovered that an apple orchard on the farm is exceedingly profitable and desirable in many ways. It has taken the American people many years to wake up to this fact. Nurserymen at Rochester received orders for apple trees from every state of the Union, from the Atlantic to the Pacific oceans. Carloads of apple trees were ordered from Montana, Colorado, Idaho and Oregon, since the nurseries of the west were unable to supply the demand of their local planters.

The planting of peach trees, raspberry, blackberry and strawberry plants, and of grape vines was never so great in this country as during this present year. Those who have patronized the nurseries should realize the tremendous pressure, and the mental and bodily strain that has been placed upon nurserymen in their efforts to fill orders to their satisfaction.

Where patrons have been fairly dealt with, and have received full value for their money, they should felicitate themselves, feeling that the nurseryman has struggled hard to do justice to all under such trying circumstances.

Much money has been returned to patrons owing to the fact that nurserymen could not supply all the items called for. Patrons often blame the nurseryman for not returning the money sooner, but remember that it takes some time for an order to go through the various stages in a nursery office before it comes to the eye of the man directly in charge.

There is no business in the world so hard to execute to the satisfaction of all as that of the nurseryman. This is owing to the fact that he is obliged to do all his packing, all of his active work in a few brief weeks of fickle weather, when it is raining or freezing half the time, therefore, have mercy on the poor nurseryman.

It is not likely that apple trees will be sold at the low prices of former years for a long time to come.

The Bird's Nest.

The evolution of birds' nests begins with those birds that do not build any nests but simply deposit their eggs in the bare ground. Then come those which make rudimentary preparations for the reception of their eggs, and finally those which construct nests so remarkable as to rival the products of the weaver's art.

In these the work of construction requires superlative activity and perseverance. The beak and claws are used as veritable tools. The nests are designed not only to provide shelter for the young, as birds sometimes build them for mere recreation and also as habitations during the winter season.

In Australia the Chlamydera maculata have pleasure nests. They frequent the brush which surrounds the plains and construct their nests with amazing skill, supporting the framework by a foundation of stones, and transporting from the banks of streams and water courses at a considerable distance the numerous ornamental objects which they dispose at the entrance of the nests. There is no doubt in the mind of Professor Aristides Mestre that birds modify and improve their nests both as to form and material when circumstances have arisen which require such a change.

Many years ago Poudrat gathered swallows' nests from the window sills and had them placed in the collection of the Natural History Museum at Rouen. Forty years later he sought for similar nests and was astonished to find that the newly collected nests showed a real change in their form and arrangement. These nests were from a new quarter of the city and showed a mixture of the old and new types. Of the forms described by naturalists of earlier periods he found no trace. For Poudrat the new type of construction



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Getting Next to the Cow.

Mrs. Taft has solved one sanitary problem at the White House in a way which would save thousands of lives in this city every summer if it could only be put into effect on a large scale. She has bought a cow and installed it in the White House grounds with pasture over a considerable part of the lawn. Mrs. Taft believes that fresh milk is necessary for healthful living and she proposes that her family shall have it.—Brooklyn "Eagle."

It took Nellie Bly 80 days to travel 'round the world, but if you send for a pack of 50 postal cards you can take the same trip she took in 8 minutes. A complete description of each picture is given and a blank space for correspondence. Why pay more for cards? These cards are water colored and we will send you the 50 cards by return mail no delay, and renew Green's Fruit Grower one year, all for 50 cents.

Ned: So it turned out that the prisoner was really insane.

Ted: Yes. He lost his mind trying to follow the hypothetical question put to him by the prosecuting attorney.—Brooklyn "Life."



A glorious tree is the old gray oak:
He has stood for a thousand years,
Has stood and frowned,
On the trees around,
Like a king among his peers;
As round their king they stand, so now,
When the flowers their pale leaves fold,
The tall trees round him stand, array'd
In their robes of purple and gold.
—George Hill.

About Building Farm Houses.

In answer to R. N. Crawford, of Nebraska, I will say that the building of a house for the use of your own family is a serious undertaking which should command your best thought and attention and the attention of your wife and children, all of whom should be consulted.

There are many problems entering into the building of a home where you and your family expect to live during the remaining years of your life. It is not possible for you to study the situation too carefully.

I have known men, particularly elderly men, to be so wearied and reduced in vitality by considering the many problems of house building as to cause them to perish before the house was completed or occupied, or soon after it was occupied. Doubtless one reason for so many deaths of home builders was owing to the fact that most people moved into a new house before it is thoroughly dried. Remember that the timbers of a house, particularly the plastering, remains damp for several months after the house is completed. In some countries laws have been passed prohibiting the use of the new house until it has been given several months for thoroughly drying out. To live and sleep in a damp house is often fatal.

The Site of the House.

Where shall you locate the house is of the greatest importance. Often the house is located on low ground for the reason that there is a spring or well there. I notice that you have located your house near a creek. This indicates that you have located on low ground. I wish to warn you that low ground should never be selected for the site of a house. Select a location where the ground is naturally high and dry. It need not be situated on the top of a hill where the winds will rake it, but it should never be on low, wet ground. Remember that low places are filled with fogs and malaria, whereas at the same moment a high level is exempt.

It is not necessary to build the new house on the site of the old house. Why not build at a distance from the old house and use the old house as a home for one of your farm laborers?

If you build near a wood lot you may be tormented by mosquitoes. Uplands are more free from mosquitoes than low lands.

In building do not dig your cellar too deep, but allow the house to rise upward two or three feet above the surface of the ground. That is, keep your house well up, rather than to make the foundations too low. Do not fail to cement the entire cellar bottom, as this will prevent rats from getting in beneath the cellar walls. Be sure to make the house large enough or even too large and plan to have a good, large attic. Remember that it costs but little to add a few feet to the height of the house since one roof covers the whole. Be liberal with your piazzas, making them broad and deep. The piazza on my house is ten feet deep and thirty feet wide. If possible start your chimney from the cellar bottom. Be sure and not start your chimney in the attic, for such chimneys are the source of frequent fires. Be careful about the cement or mortar used in making the walls of the cellar and the walls of the living rooms as so much depends upon this mortar being firm and enduring. If the sand is sharp and the lime fresh slaked and if the plastering mortar is made several weeks before applying, it will be all the better.

The color of the paint on both outside and inside has much to do with

the attractiveness of a house. Keep the building well painted. It is poor economy to allow the paint to dry and crack for lack of renewing.

Shingles are fatal for roofs, particularly in cities and towns. I do not like so-called iron roofs for they are made of steel, which rusts from the under side. If you use tar and paper roofs called rubber roofs, they may be desirable if you get the best possible brands. Never use a cheap tar and paper roof but only the best. One objection to shingles is that they are inflammable and lead to fires. See that the tins used in gutters are painted on the under side as well as on the upper side before being laid in place.—C. A. G.

Tree Planting.

It is an article of faith among fruit growers that a fruit tree must be planted in properly prepared soil, a large, wide, shallow hole, the roots carefully spread out in all directions and arranged near the surface with a slight upward bearing at the ends, says the Chicago "Tribune."

Small quantities of the finer soil are first worked in among the roots, hollow places caused by arching in the stouter roots are filled up, the remainder of the soil is put in, trodden carefully down and the whole left to the compacting influence of the rain. The tree is supported by stakes until it is firmly established.

Spencer U. Pickering, with his recent researches, declares that proper tree planting means a small hole, roots doubled up anyhow, the tree stuck in, the soil thrown in and rammed down as for a gate post. With extensive experiments 59 per cent. show in favor of the new simple method, 27 show no difference and 14 per cent. show against the new way. By whatever criterion the trees are gauged the new method is said to give better results than the orthodox. Although an antagonistic cry has been raised against the revolution theory no practical man has been able to give any reason for the fact that is in him beyond the fact that it is sanctioned by established custom.

Examination proves that ramming has led to a copious development of fibrous roots. In planting the important thing is to induce fresh root formation and ramming does this more rapidly than the old way.

Along the Frontier.

"One day we got a tall, slender man in my boat. He wore a sombrero with silk cord and tassels on it and affected embroidery. The boys called him the Mexican but he was born on the Texas frontier. He was rather quiet and would rather smoke than drink. Of course it was fated that Jimmy should initiate him, which he did one day by knocking off the Mexican's big hat. The stranger picked it up, dusted it off and quietly puffed on his stogy, while the crowd jeered. He carefully replaced his sombrero and Jimmy again jerked it off and sent it whirling down the grade. Then things began happening to Jimmy before he really realized there was a war on. The Mexican butted him in the stomach, then caught him, stood him upon his head, jumped over him, crawled between his legs and played like a rag doll. Then he laid down on the ground, elevated his legs and put the dozen Irishman thereon. Round and round he spun the helpless body, kicked it up in the air and caught it like a professional acrobat and now and then smacked Jimmy's red face with his moccasined feet.

"When the boss of the camp at last hit the earth with a grunt that could be heard a quarter, the Mexican arose and bowed. Then he went to his tent and brought out some liniment, which he carefully put on Jimmy's sore spots."

Obituary.—The editor of Green's Fruit Grower offers sympathy to Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Miller, of Highland, N. Y., in the loss by death of their twin daughter, age 14 years and 8 months, Mildred Ethel Miller, named after Mildred Ethel Greene Burleigh. It has been said that this daughter was as bright a flower as ever bloomed on earth. Two trees were planted in honor of the birth of the twins. This tree planting is a beautiful custom.

"Thanks in old age—thanks ere I go, For health, the midday sun, the impalpable air—for life, mere life... For beings, groups, love, deeds, words, books—for colors, forms, For all the brave, strong men—devoted, hardy men—who've forward sprung in freedom's help, all years, all lands,

For braver, stronger, more devoted men."

Cream is separated from milk in a new machine which alternately subjects the milk to positive and negative electrical currents.



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Aunt Hannah's Replies

How to Win a Husband.

I received a long letter from a young girl Mermaze telling of a worthy young man who has paid her some attention. The tenor of her letter is "How can I win this man for my husband?"

My reply is that the way of winning one kind of a man would not win another kind. The way to win a light headed, fast young man would be to be giddy and frivolous. But I assume that you are a right-minded girl and are not looking for such a husband as this.

The way to win a sensible, sincere, earnest and industrious and worthy young man is to make yourself a true, noble Christian woman. That is, make yourself worthy of the love of a noble man. Then be yourself. Act natural. Do not restrain yourself too much. Everyone likes children because they are natural and unrestrained in their manner and speech. While we should not be just like children, we must make ourselves more interesting by acting more natural.

Every person has individuality and it is this individuality given free expression which makes us attractive. If we should suppress every emotion or feeling we are not ourselves but are like the bad actor at a play who convinces no one.

No girl can win a young man by chasing after him. She must let him do the chasing, and then she must not be too distant or formal or pretend in any way that she does not care for him if she does really like him.

You should make yourself attractive, not only in manner and conversation, but in dress. Do not be slovenly dressed at any time, whether you expect a caller or not, for sometime you may be surprised by a call from the young man and if you are untidily dressed he will be shocked.

Do not be in a hurry to win a husband. Getting married is one of the most serious of all the affairs of life. Take plenty of time. Do not think this is the last chance you will have to win a husband.

It is my belief that every girl who makes the most of her life, who associates with her church and ~~and~~ people, aims to be helpful, not only to her mother and own family, but to others, who reads and aims to store her mind with useful information, in other words, who makes herself worthy of a husband will secure the right one if she is patient.

Reply to An Abused Woman.

I sympathize with you in your trouble and assure you that the only way for you to do now is to give up all hope of shielding your husband. Do not hesitate a moment to repudiate the debts which he has attempted to force upon you. Do not pay out a penny for his debts, unless you are absolutely obliged to by the order of the court and this it is not at all likely you will be called upon to do.

You have made a great mistake in trying to shield your husband. The truth will be known in time if he has

FOUND OUT

A Trained Nurse Discovered It's Effects.

No one is in better position to know the value of food and drink than a trained nurse.

Speaking of coffee, a nurse of Wilkes Barre, Pa., writes: "I used to drink strong coffee myself, and suffered greatly from headaches and indigestion.

"While on a visit to my brothers I had a good chance to try Postum, for they drank it altogether in place of ordinary coffee. After using Postum two weeks I found I was much benefited and finally my headaches disappeared and also the indigestion.

"Naturally I have since used Postum among my patients, and have noticed a marked benefit where coffee has been left off and Postum used.

"I observe a curious fact about Postum used among mothers. It greatly helps the flow of milk in cases where coffee is inclined to dry it up, and where tea causes nervousness.

"I find trouble in getting servants to make Postum properly. They most always serve it before it has been boiled long enough. It should be boiled 15 or 20 minutes after boiling begins and served with cream, then it is certainly a delicious beverage."

Read "The Road to Wellville," in packages. "There's a Reason."

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human interest.

not treated you well. I am glad you have written me, if by so writing you will be led to do the wise thing, which is to pay not one cent of your husband's debts. Pay no attention to the chattel mortgages or to any other claims that you are not responsible for, not having signed the papers. By all means do not do the unwise thing, which would be to deprive your children and yourself of needed comforts in order to pay the debts incurred by your husband without your consent. If you did not sign the chattel mortgages covering your cattle and the cattle are yours and not your husband's, do not hesitate for a moment to sell them if it is to your interest to do so.

I fear you have injured your trees and plants by giving them too much plant food. The roots of trees coming in contact with dead bodies of animals buried near them, will die. Such dead animals can only make plant food after they are thoroughly decayed, which will take several years.

There are times when we must be brave and sometimes when we must even be hard. That time has come to you. For your own sake and for the welfare of your children do as I advise you. If you have a good Christian lawyer in your town it may be best for you to see him, but your husband has no right to mortgage property that does not belong to him. You can do your husband no injury by repudiating his debts, and you can do your husband no good by paying his debts.—Aunt Hannah.

Happy, Though Married.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: In this month's issue of the Fruit Grower is an article from F. X. W., of Missouri, in which he rather doubts or makes fun of a statement in an article in the February issue of the Fruit Grower, by N. H. W., "How to Select a Wife," in which he (N. H. W.) says "that in twenty-nine years of married life not an unkind word has passed between us." This F. X. W. thinks is rather a hard pill to down.

Now I believe the story, although it may not be very common. I can say for myself that my wife and I have been married almost fifty years (will be next February) and my wife has never spoken an unkind word to me that I can remember; I don't think I can say as much for myself. We have raised a family of six children, three boys and three girls. We have had our troubles, the same as other people, but our love for each other has helped us through them all and kept us young in heart as when we were first wed, and I would say to the young man that is looking for a wife, "See that the mother is all right and you won't be apt to make a mistake."—Wm. McCarthy.

Saving the Tip.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: There are probably upwards of 10,000 scrubwomen employed in New York's skyscrapers, and they frequently swap jobs. In the course of such a change one of them took charge of a mop and pail in one of the largest trust companies of the city, the nominal head of which is one of the most notable financiers of the old style, and a former governor of the Empire state. When this new scrubwoman came to take up her duties, the retiring scrubwoman gave her some instructions, admonishing her particularly to be sure to bring a dollar with her every morning. "The boss often comes down in a hired cab," she explained, "and he'll ask you to pay the cabman for him. Then he'll send back the money to you later in the day."

The new scrubwoman found that things turned out as her predecessor had predicted, and for many weeks she paid for the morning cab, getting back the money later. At first she puzzled over why the millionaire never paid the cabman himself, but later, when she began to get some insight into the workings of the gentleman's mind, she ceased to wonder. He utilized the scrubwoman as paymaster simply to save the ten cent tip to the cabman.—G. B. G.

Yes, Cut Them Back.

If you have not cut back the tops of the trees, vines and bushes set out this spring, do so at once if you want them to live. Cut off nearly all of the branches, leaving simply short stubs of branches. The lack of this cutting back causes the loss of millions of newly transplanted trees each spring.

The Old Story.

Purty soon dat robin bird
G'inter sing a little song,
At de branches will be stirred
To come blossomin' along;
Purty soon de snow an' hail
G'inter come a bu'stin' in,
An' we'll hear de same ol' tale—
Fruit crop has done failed agin'
—Washington Star.

REAL AND FAKE CREAM SEPARATOR IMPROVEMENTS

A year ago, in keeping with its policy of **ALWAYS HOLDING A POSITION FAR IN ADVANCE OF ALL ATTEMPTED COMPETITION**, the DE LAVAL Company put on the market an entire new line of Improved Farm and Dairy sizes of cream separators.

They were brand new in every part, from the supply can at the very top to the shape of the base at the very bottom, and reflected the result of three years of study, experiment and test by the DE LAVAL engineers and experts throughout the world, based on thirty years of experience in cream separator invention, development and use.

Every good feature of previous DE LAVAL machines was bettered and many new and novel ones added, accomplishing greater simplicity of construction, ease of cleaning and replacement of parts; less cost of repairs where necessary; easier hand operation; more complete separation under hard conditions; greater capacity, and a material reduction of prices in proportion to capacity.

A year of practical experience in the actual sale and use of 100,000 of the new machines in 1908 but served to suggest still greater refinement of manufacture and a few finishing touches of perfection in the details of construction of the new line of machines as they are now offered to 1909 buyers.

The 1908-1909 changes in the DE LAVAL machines on the whole have been **SO COMPLETE AND REMARKABLE** that the man who hasn't seen and used an Improved DE LAVAL really cannot know what the perfect, up-to-date cream separator is TO-DAY.

The new DE LAVAL machines literally "SWEEP THE FIELD" in 1908 and competition was driven to such desperate extremity that THIS YEAR most of them have come out with all kinds of CLAIMED advertising and catalogue "improvements." Nearly everybody has an "IMPROVED" 1909 machine and is making a PLAY for business on that basis.

But we make the **POSITIVE STATEMENT** that there is not **A SINGLE NEW OR ACTUAL IMPROVEMENT** in any of them, and while some features have been bettered it has been merely through the appropriation of DE LAVAL ideas from **TWO TO TWENTY YEARS OLD** and in most cases long since discarded in DE LAVAL construction.

That's a **PLAIN STATEMENT**, made in plain words that no one can fail to understand. It has the knowledge, experience, reputation and capital of the DE LAVAL Company behind it. Some people won't heed it; some people won't believe it. That will be their loss. Those who do will profit and benefit by it.

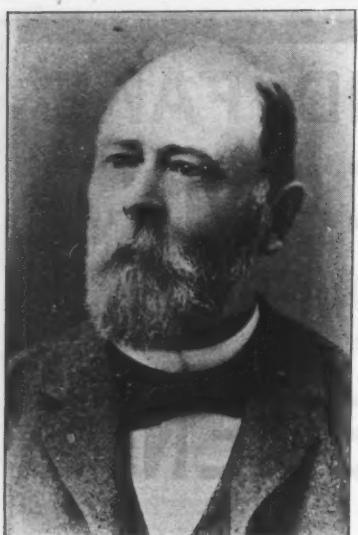
We stand ready to PROVE IT to any one desirous of buying a separator for the first time or of trading in an old and out-of-date machine for a new one.

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GEORGE BANCROFT GRIFFITH.

Breezes from New Hampshire.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by
George B. Griffith.

Stoneless Fruit.—The Rev. Mr. Firminger, then living in India, was the first to communicate a plan by which the stones of fruit may be reduced or made to disappear, and the pulp increased in size and flavor. He explained in a meeting of the Agricultural Society of that great land this interesting horticultural process.

At any time during the cold season select a branch that is to be used afterward for inarching. Split it up carefully somewhat less than a span long. From both halves of the branch thus split scoop out clearly all the pith; then bring the split halves together again, and keep them bandaged till they have become thoroughly united. At the usual time, the beginning of the rains, inarch the branch thus treated upon suitable stock; taking for the place of union the portion of the branch just below where the split was made. A branch of the tree thus produced a similar operation, and so on for successive seasons; the result being that the stone of the fruit becomes less and less, after each successive operation. This process has been applied likewise to the grape vine at Malaga, and plants thereby have been produced which bear the finest fruit, without the slightest vestige of a stone within them.

Note: I have not much confidence in the above method.—C. A. Green.

The Tallest Trees in the World.—It is usually considered that this epithet belongs, par excellence, to the famous "big trees" in California, variously known by the names of Wellingtonia or Sequoia. These are, however, far surpassed in height, and probably also in the total amount of timber in a single tree, by the real giants of the vegetable kingdom, the noble gum trees of the genus Eucalyptus, which grow in the Victorian State Forest, on the slopes of the mountains dividing Gipps Land from the rest of the colony of Victoria, and also in the mountain ranges north of Cape Otway, the first land which is usually "made" by any vessel bound from England for Melbourne direct.

There are only four of the California trees known to be above 300 feet high, the tallest being 325 feet, and only about sixty have been measured that exceed 200 feet in height.

In the large tracts near the sources of the Watts river, however, (a northern branch of Yarra-garra, at the mouth of which Melbourne is built), all the trees average from 250 to 300 feet in height, mostly straight as an arrow, and with very few branches. Many fallen trees measure 350 feet in length, and one huge specimen of the Eucalyptus was discovered not long ago which was found by actual measurement with a tape, to be 435 feet long from its roots to where the trunk had been broken off by the fall; and at that point it was three feet in diameter, so that the entire tree could not have been less than 500 feet in total height. It was eighteen feet in diameter at five feet from the ground. It should be noted that these gigantic trees do not, like their California prototypes, grow in small and isolated groves, towering above smaller specimens of the same or of closely allied kinds, but that both in the Dandenong and Otway ranges, nearly every tree in the forest, over a large area, is on this enormous scale.

Granite Graphics.—A New Hampshire fellow in our neighborhood lately contracted in writing with a local wood dealer for a quantity of "tip-top"

wood. The man began to deliver it; but it was so full of limbs that the purchaser demurred, saying it was not good. The woodman replied: "It was just what I agreed to deliver, 'tip-top' wood, and I believe this grew on that part of the tree!"

Bright as he was, this woodman once met his match. He was boasting one day that there never was any rope or cord, whether made of hemp, wire, or anything else, in which he could not tie a double bow-knot, when he was summarily put down by an old long-haired farmer, who requested him to tie a knot in a cord of the scraggly wood which stood at his office door.

Brainy Bantam.—A pair of full-grown, pure-white Bantam chickens, male and female, very tame, delighted to be fondled by the children about the house in a Pennsylvania town. Set the rooster on top of a post or on the knee and he seemed to know that he gave the children pleasure, as he always began crowing his loudest, with a twinkle of fun in his eyes, as they laughed and danced around him. The mistress had a small looking-glass that she and often other members of the household would hold before him. As soon as he saw a rival, as he was foolish enough to believe, he would begin to pick gravel, ruffle his neck feathers, and approaching the glass, strike savagely with his spurs, and would have broken the glass did not the holder jerk it away too quickly for him.

One day he leaped on top of the frame to find his enemy on the other side, and for a moment seemed surprised. It was then wisdom entered his head, for he could not be fooled after this.

A bantam is usually a very dignified fowl. Sometimes the tiny creature carries his dignity to such an excess that he becomes amusingly consequential. But a proper self-respect is at the bottom of his proud ways, and he is only illustrating his own thought—I am just as good as any other fowl in the yard.

A Farmer's Plum Peddler.

Who made the money out of the Japan plums? I made several hundred dollars out of them, but they were sold by my negro peddler in local markets, says James, in "Rural New Yorker." He was a hustler and went to meetings, revivals, political gatherings, baptisms, and the like; also to Vicksburg, Miss. He was the best peddler ever known. One day the police arrested him in Vicksburg for selling without a license—a thing the law gave him a right to do—and he sold the policeman who arrested him two dozen peaches, and the judge who tried him three dozen. One day a negro brute murdered my peddler in front of his home. I have again planted a fine orchard of peaches and plums. They told me in Vicksburg the other day that they had had no extra fine fruit since I quit—I can grow the fruit extra fine. It may be I can find another peddler. There is no money for me in shipping fruits by express.

Posting the Drunkard.—The law directs the governing body of every municipality in the state to designate three reputable citizens to be known as a board of protectors for the prevention of drunkenness. The board is given power to proscribe the sale of liquors to habitual drunkards or persons likely to become drunkards, after notice has been given to dealers to that effect. The first offense subjects the dealer to a penalty of \$50, the second to a penalty of \$100, and the third to a penalty of \$200, upon reporting which to the licensing body the license may be revoked perpetually or for a stated period. No action may be maintained, however, unless notice shall have been given to the alleged violator to appear before the board of protectors. The object of this law is "laudable," says the New York "Tribune," and ought to command the approval and co-operation of liquor dealers themselves.

Laborers Worthy of Their Hire.

The Bowery Mission Free Labor Bureau is prepared to supply any number of men, for any kind of labor, at a moment's notice. Within the past twelve months their cashier has paid out \$1,453.86 for railroad expenses on thousands of worthy, willing and able-bodied men, to all parts of the country. Address John C. Earl, Financial Secretary, 92 Bible House, New York City.

Yes, Cut Them Back.

If you have not cut back the tops of the trees, vines and bushes set out this spring, do so at once if you want them to live. Cut off nearly all of the branches, leaving simply short stubs of branches. The lack of this cutting back causes the loss of millions of newly transplanted trees each spring.

Big Summer Offer!

30 to 60 PER CENT SAVED IF YOU BUY NOW!

Lumber

**Spring.**

Sunshine set to music!
Hear the sparrow sing!
In his note is freshness
Of the new-born Spring;

In his trill delicious—
Summer overflows—
Whiteness of the lily.
Sweetness of the rose.

Splendor of the sunrise,
Fragrance of the breeze,
Crystal of the brooklet
Trickling under trees,

Over moss and pebbles—
Hark! you have them all
Prophesied and chanted
In the sparrow's call.

—Lucy Larcom.

Pruning Currents and Gooseberries.

If ease of cultivation were the only consideration in pruning currants and gooseberries, the tree form would certainly be most convenient and economical, says "Fancy Fruits." Unfortunately the grower has no choice in this matter, for in order to insure his plants against the ravages of borers of the root and stalk it is necessary to train both these plants in a bush form. When managed in this way new wood can annually be induced to spring up from the root to replace any canes which may be destroyed by borers or which may for any other cause become useless to the plant. The new growth should be stopped when it reaches a convenient height, in order to induce the formation of side branches and thus increase the area of bearing wood. This is much more important than would at first appear, because the fruit of these plants is borne upon fruiting spurs which develop from wood two or more years of age. On the other hand, the renewal of the bush is not only necessary in order to maintain it against insect pests, but to insure a supply of fruit-bearing wood to take the place of the old wood which it has become unprofitable to maintain.

In general a currant bush should be composed of from five to eight stalks stopped about eighteen to twenty inches in height. If the plants are ~~when~~ stopped at this height will produce several lateral branches, thus forming a compact, broad-headed bush with a maximum expanse of bearing wood.

The gooseberry should be treated in like fashion, but will be found to require less heading back, because its normal habit is to produce numerous side shoots rather than strong, upright ones.

Legal Berry Baskets in New York.

The following act to define the size of small fruit packages became a law on May 3, 1899, with the approval of the Governor:

Section 1. Small fruit packages.—The standard of measures for buying and selling strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, currants, gooseberries and other small fruits shall be the quart, which shall contain, when even full, sixty-seven cubic inches; the pint, which, when even full, shall contain thirty-three and one-half cubic inches; the half pint, which, when even full, shall contain sixteen and three-quarters cubic inches.

Sec. 2. Marks on Baskets.—All manufacturers of small fruit packages, such as quarts, pints and half pints, that make or cause to be made such packages that are of less size or capacity than standard sizes as defined in section 1 of this act, shall mark each such quart, pint and half pint with the words "short" on the outside in letters not less than one-half inch in height.

Sec. 3. Penalty.—Any person in this state who sells or offers for sale fruit packages that are of less than the standard sizes and capacity as defined in section 1 or any person who sells or offers for sale fruit in packages that are of less size or capacity than those defined in section 1, that are not marked with the word "short" as directed in section 2, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof in any court of competent jurisdiction shall be fined not less than \$5 and not more than \$25 and shall stand committed to the county jail until such fine and costs are paid.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect January 1, 1900.

There may be several sizes of baskets, yet legal so long as they contain the requisite number of cubic inches. When you figure out the size of one you can estimate pretty closely whether the others are correct. I believe it would be well also if in addition to the cubic certain begins to assume rather a inches there would be a depth and more dignified aspect."—Sydney Smith.



Photograph of a scene in a raspberry plantation of a subscriber during the picking season. While raspberries are small as compared with apples the profits in small fruits are as great as those of the large fruit.

width given. The manufacturer has to put on the word "short" and this starts in the right place.

Blackberry Culture.

The best soil for blackberries is a moist, gravelly loam, says a correspondent in one of our exchanges. The location should be such that water cannot gather about them and freeze. If not naturally rich, manure from the cow and horse stable should be applied to the land and plowed in deeply, following which the soil needs to be thoroughly pulverized. Mark out in rows six feet apart, and set the plants three feet in the rows. To keep the soil properly tilled and obnoxious weeds down, a low-growing garden crop may be raised between the rows the first season. The plants will eventually give better results if their tips are pinched off as soon as they are two to three feet high, even though the patch has to be gone over several times to do this. Thus started with cultivation continued until about the middle of August, the side branches should be pruned back to one foot the second year. Tillage should then be started by throwing shallow furrows up to the row with a one-horse plow, and again cutting the canes back to two and one-half feet.

The third year all the old wood wants to be cut out and the side branches trimmed down to fifteen or eighteen inches long. With furrows plowed away from the rows early, level culture is now preferable, with plowing back to the rows again during the fore part of June, and thereafter cultivating as often as necessary. After the first year no crops should be grown between the rows, though the same tillage may be befitting.

As the blackberry requires lots of moisture, mulching will be found beneficial. An easy way of keeping the canes where wanted is to stake them up, although some growers prefer to set a heavy post at the end of each row, and from those stretch wires against which they may be tied. With a stake at each hill, however, it is more convenient to go through the patch in any direction, whether for picking the fruit, pruning the canes or tilling the soil.

Once blackberries are well established it is essential to cultivate so as to keep in check not only weeds, but all sprouts between the rows. Needless sprouts there, if left, are a great detriment. The plow or any other implement should never penetrate to the roots, which run about six inches deep. Early in July is the proper time to mulch with straw or coarse manure. When the new shoots are about two feet high.

Strawberries.—The strawberry-and-cream-fed sweet girl graduates and June brides of South Carolina excite the envy of the Houston "Post," which declares in its coarse and boorish way against the diet, advising "plenty of fried chicken, corn bread and potlicker for the curves and dimples and the luscious Houston strawberries to put a color in the cheeks," which is a characteristic sentiment of a newspaper incapable of thinking delicate thoughts. Some of our most precious specimens are strawberry-and-cream-fed to the quantity of half a gallon daily of cream from a Jersey, descended from a hundred earls of Jersey, so to say, and three quarts of strawberries brought up in the lap of luxury.

"When we come to consider the innumerable evils men have inflicted on each other from mistaking the meaning of words, the exercise of definition well also if in addition to the cubic certain begins to assume rather a inches there would be a depth and more dignified aspect."—Sydney Smith.

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will double the life of any ready roofing, but they are sold only with Huttig's Green Flag Roofing. These Kleets are the only thing that will make a perfectly tight, permanent seam with ready roofing. Cement and sand in the disease. Large-headed nails will hold for a while, but the swelling and shrinking of the building, the oxygen of the air, the sunlight and wind will soon cause seams to bulge between tacks and bulges mean leaks. Nails often hit cracks and soon work out, leaving holes or you drive them in crooked and the heads cut the roofing. Such nail-holes make leaks.

Kant Leek Kleets make a seam weather-tight, buckle-proof, wind-proof, remedy the effects of misdriven nails, and do away with the daubey, sticky cement number. With Kant Leek Kleets, Green Flag Roofing is easy to put on and actually saves fully one-half the time in laying. It is attractive in appearance, is odorless, does not stain rain-water, is guaranteed to wear for years.

\$2 in Green Flag is equal to \$10 in other roofing. Saves you \$8 in \$10. It's in the wear. Worth while, isn't it? Do not buy roofing unless packed with Kant Leek Kleets, and don't let your dealer talk you out of this Kleet device as it does not cost you anything to have it with Green Flag Roofing.

Ask your dealer and write today, telling us the size of the roof you want to cover and we will let you know what it will cost you, and send you samples of Roofing and Kleet.

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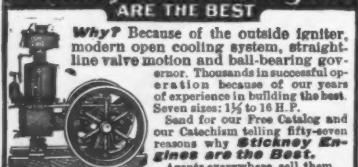
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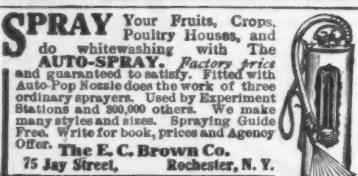
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A field of Corsican strawberries at Green's Fruit Farm, taken on a smoky day.

The McIntosh.

Montana sings the virtues of her apple, McIntosh. She lacks a deal of knowing what an apple is, by gosh; For down in old Virginia where the Blue Ridge Mountains trail, Beside her huge red Winesap, the McIntosh looks pale.

Virginia's famed for presidents and other thing's galore; There isn't such another state the whole wide Union o'er, Her Blue Ridge beats the Bitter Root, her Winesap, the McIntosh; She beats Montana at everything that's worth the while, by gosh.

R. H. J.

Spray Pumps.

The pumps they had to work with at first were crude and not at all adapted to the work required of them, says a correspondent in the "Country Gentleman." But within these last two or three years, pumps have been manufactured that seem to meet the requirements of the work. For many small ones like the currant, and for vines like the potato, a *hand*-pump gives good satisfaction and is generally most economical to use. It is even advocated that dry powder, applied from above, may become the most effectual means of controlling the gypsy moth. Hitherto the spraying to control this insect has been in the form of fine spray, but this is being found to be ineffectual because it is so hard to reach them. This is what is leading to the dry powder or dust method; but with our fruit trees, some form of liquid spray will probably be required for some time. The materials we use make different kinds of pumps necessary. For instance, the miscible oils require a pump with the smallest amount of rubber possible about it. There should be no rubber valve, but metal throughout. With the lime-sulphur mixture, quite the reverse is true. Then the interior of the tank is much more susceptible to rust with the lime-sulphur mixture than with the oils. Lining with porcelain is being tried with quite satisfactory results. The size of the plant or the area to be sprayed have much to do in determining the requirements of spraying apparatus. In the greenhouse, where the area is small and the insects are taken at the start, the hand bulb will often be sufficient. Where a little more work is required, the knapsack pump has its place. This may be either the compressed-air form or the hand power operated. Following this is the bucket pump. This may be used economically on small trees, and on larger ones up to even fifty or sixty feet in height, if one has only a few of them. The barrel pump is next, and is, I believe, the most economical to use in orchards of not over 500 trees. Power pumps have been advocated for this work, and I have used them, but have discarded them because I do not believe it economical to use more than two lines of hose from any one outfit. I would recommend the barrel pump with the submerged air-chamber, because in the other type the agitation is not sufficient. The automatic sprayers are good for spraying strawberries, peas, potatoes, and other low vines. For larger areas, power sprayers are required.

mining and lumber camps, and its by-products or jelly, cider and apple wine are commodities of widest use.

The orange is outclassed by the apple at every point, and commercial apple-growing is in every way a safer investment than an orange grove.

Note: Why try to knock down one fruit to build up another? Both oranges and apples are good eating, healthful and profitable to the grower. Let us not attempt to rob either of its merits. —C. A. Green.

How Mulching Helps Out.

As soon as transplanting is completed, the soil for a distance of two or three feet around the tree should be mulched with manure, straw, hay or any organic material not too coarse, says "Farm Home." No other single thing in connection with the whole process will save the life of more plants or insure a more satisfactory growth than the mulching of the soil around the plants. This material provides conditions around the roots, all of which are essential for their growth and development.

In the first place, the mulch holds the moisture in the soil, where it is within reach of the roots of the plants. It keeps the soil around the roots loose and mellow, permitting the air to enter the soil. Air in proper amounts is just as necessary to root development as moisture, and the mulch keeps the soil cool during the hot summer, which condition also favors root development.

The tops of the plants should be cut back from one-half to three-fourths to correspond to the loss of root system. Otherwise the top will transpire water more rapidly than the broken root system can absorb it from the soil, and the plant will be dried out and eventually die.

Horse Up a Tree.

Editor of Green's "Fruit Grower: Norwich, Conn., had, a few years ago, the only horse in the world that had been up a tree. He was an old blind horse, and had passed to the stage when it was not of much consequence to him where he was or what he did. In hauling ice for the Norwich Town Woolen Company icehouse, which is on the steep side of the Yantic river, he backed off the twenty-five-foot embankment, and lodged in the upper boughs of an old elm. He rested there easily, his fore feet dangling over one limb and his hind legs hanging over another, while on his face was an expression that was interpreted to mean that wherever he was he was satisfied that his job had become a better one than hauling ice up a vertical tackle. It was not easy to tell what to do with him, and twenty men gathered about the trunk of the elm and thought. Someone finally hit on an experiment. The man went aloft, and fastened a rope to the tree top, came down, and thirteen men took hold of the rope at a safe distance from the tree. Then a woodman went to work to fell the tree. The rest of the party waited to see the horse and tree come down. The chopper cut the trunk half through; the weight of the horse bore the top downward, the descent being graduated by the men at the ropes, and the animal was gracefully and safely lowered to the river ice. The horse was led around the embankment, hitched to the tackle again, and his steady job of hauling ice was resumed.—G. B. G.

"Whatever you teach, be brief." —Horace.

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HURST POTATO SPRAYERS

That's what the New York Experiment Station reports as a 10-year average Gain by Spraying potatoes (233 bu. at 40c per bu.). Don't let blight, scab, rot, and bugs eat your crop in half—but get a **HURST Sprayer** and make Big Money out of your Potatoes or fruit. Spray First then if you can Pay Us Out of the Crop. **TRY IT.** Hurst potato sprayer **SHAY AND THING**, potatoa, orchards, vineyards, truck, (4 to 6 rows at a time). "Man-Power and Horse-Power." Powerful pressure. Easy on man and horse. Strong-and-durable. Brass valves, plunger, strainer, etc. **Guaranteed for 5 Years.**

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LEGGETT'S CHAMPION DUSTER dusts two rows of potatoes as fast as you walk. Thousands in successful use.

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2 1/2 to 8 H.P. Proportionate Prices. For use on irrigation, oiling, pumping, corn planter, washing machine, printing, etc. Burn kerosene, (coal oil), alcohol, gasoline, distillate, without change of equipment, starts without cranking, using gasoline drop feeders, etc. Also best grain habitus in use. Free catalog tells how to save half cost of hired help. Testimonials. 10,000 in use. All sizes ready to ship.

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Fig. 1308



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Monarch Machinery Co., 605 Cortlandt Bldg., New York

**The Amateur Poultryman.**

The pesky hens won't lay,
Well! well!
Nor shall I feed chopped hay
Or shell?
Some recommend boiled lime as feed
And some on sponge cake are agreed.

It takes upon the whole
Much charm
To suit guests on a poult.
What shall we do to please the hen
And coax eggs from her now and then?
—Washington Herald.

Egg Poisoning.

In most of the reported cases the white of the egg appears to have been the offending element. The symptoms of egg poisoning differ greatly in degree; in some cases only nausea and headache occur; in others the most violent symptoms, suggestive of irritant poisoning, are observed.

Sometimes, when the use of eggs is long continued, they give rise to the symptom group which we call biliousness, which after all is but a form of auto-intoxication, due possibly to the blood. The symptoms of egg poisoning are essentially those of so-called ptomaine poisoning.

It is true that the eggs giving rise to toxic phenomena are in most instances apparently fresh when eaten, but when we recall that the porous shell of the egg will admit the microorganisms that cause the egg to rot, as well as various strong odors, it is easy to comprehend that an egg may appear fresh and yet contain bacteria that in susceptible persons, and in certain conditions of digestion, may produce changes which may cause toxic symptoms.

Johnnycakes for Chicks.

Where only a few chicks are raised the feeding of johnnycakes is often practised, but when so many chicks are kept that the baking of the cakes becomes burdensome mash is preferable, says "American Cultivator." Add a little soda to sour milk, and stir in corn meal to make a stiff batter. The addition of a few infertile eggs will improve the cake. Bake slowly until well cooked through. Make the cake thick, so as to reduce the proportion of crust. Other cakes may be made as follows: One pint of corn meal, one-half pint bran, one teaspoonful meat meal, one raw egg, one teaspoonful soda, add water to make stiff batter, and bake two hours. Or ten parts corn meal, three parts wheat middlings, one part meat meal, by measure, mix with water, or skimmilk, and bake.

Our Favorite Berry.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Bancroft Griffith.

"I watch how all May has of sun
Makes haste to have thy ripeness done,
While all her nights let dews escape
To set and cool thy perfect shape."

What does he who sits down to a china saucer of strawberries, blushing through the snowy powdering of sugar, know of strawberries? Believe him not when he tells you he loves them. Has he patted the kindly brown earth over the white threads that, like dumb waiters, carry the food below to the green leaves above? Has he mulched his petted darlings to shade them from the summer's sun and put them to sleep under boughs of fragrant spruce and fir to dream the long winter away? Has he tested Bowker's superphosphate and German salts? Has he studied the white grub and measured the tenacious dandelion root?

If he has not, he may eat his strawberry without consciousness of its cost, it is true, but his is the gross delight of the palate. He rolls the strawberry as a sweet morsel under his tongue and lo, it is gone. It grew and it is eaten. More will grow next year. Oh, barren, barren! I watch the sun in spring creep up the heavens, I see the wild goose

"Sailing on the wind to northward," and hear the bluebird run down

"A brook of laughter through the air." My blood stirs with the sap in the maple on the hillside, and I deploy out "to see if the strawberries have wintered well."

The tiny crinkled green leaves fresh with new life push through the brown decay of last year. Is not this, I ask reverently, the resurrection? The sunrise and the springtime never failed us yet, how is it we can not believe? Bone dust, pale and gray as the daily round

of common toil, ashes, bitter as life's disappointments, we give our plants for food. O wondrous conjurer, little vine, how dost thou from the common earth, from the insipid rain, from the tasteless drops of dew, from the wretched things thy tiny pages, the white rootlets, bring thee, hang forth these snowy blooms, these emerald globes, these melting crimson spheres, whose blood runs red under the pressure of the hand as did that of lotos under the murderous grasp of Dryope? O men and women, when you have seen your first strawberry blushing under her leafy curtain, then may you solemnly say, "I have wrought with God." Nay, you did not raise the berry. When you can tell how it grew, then may you question God's dealings with men.

Not only are our favorite berries delicious to the taste, but they act upon the blood like the other kinds of sourish fresh fruits, such as cherries, apples, raspberries, currants, etc. They refresh and quench the thirst by preventing the rapid putrefaction of the food in the stomach, which originates the thirst. By their cooling effect they calm the vascular system and excite an appetite. The saccharine matter they contain gives them a nutritious value, which is increased by adding some sugar. Ordinarily, the strawberry contains about 6 per cent sugar and about 2 per cent, malic acid; but in good years they contain less acid and the more sugar. Still men could not subsist on strawberries only; for it would require twelve pounds of strawberries to replace five pounds of potatoes, and 970 grams to replace one egg containing about three grams of protein, i. e., real nutritious matter. On account of their acetosity they aid the secretion in the digestive canal, and are therefore highly recommendable to corpulent, well-fed, gouty people and those inclined to apoplexy. When in good condition and eaten without other additions they constitute even for the sick a healthy food. The best results with the strawberry are obtained in a temperate climate.

Experience with Western Farms.

Green's Fruit Grower: I saw a little article in your last paper entitled "Western Sharks." Now I am sorry to say that man hit the thing right;

he told the truth, but only part of what might be told. It hurts me to

people come here expecting to find

things much different than they are;

many sell out good homes in the east

for less than they are worth, come out

here and get left on their expectations.

Some are too proud to go back, some

go elsewhere hoping to find a better

chance, some run around awhile and

buy property of some kind, and some

hunt a job and go to work for wages

if they can find it, and sometimes one

will go back where he came from. Every

country has its drawbacks in one way

or another. I have been in Oregon

twenty-six years and am pretty well

acquainted with it. (I came from

Chenango county, N. Y.) Now in my

opinion if anyone has got a good home

in the east they had better stay with

it. If the land is run down just get in

and run it up again. (That's all that

can be done.) If a man cannot or will

not keep a farm up in New York or

Pennsylvania, he, in my opinion, will

not make any big success on the Pacific

coast either. We have a lot of land out

here very good, and lots of it that has

never been cultivated hardly any, that

will not produce any more than the old

run down eastern farms now and one

cannot get any government land that is

any good that is not covered with

timber and away back in the mountains,

and lots of it is altogether too steep and

rough to ever be worked.

There are more men on this coast now

than can find enough work to barely

keep up expenses. It should be made

a criminal offense for any man or men

to write up and send out such literature

as is being done now by almost every

community out here.

While we have a good country, pro-

duces lots of good fruit, wool, hops,

wheat, lumber, gold and many other

things, the principal industry is skin-

ning the eastern suckers and there is

more money spent and a greater effort

made on that one thing than any other.

I should advise every man or woman

thinking of coming out here to first

come and see for themselves before

they sacrifice anything.

Now don't think I have gone back

on this location, for I have not. I ex-

pect to stay here and it will develop

into a greater and better country than

it is now, but it would please me to see

it done without injuring or working

wrong to anyone. I have gone back on

the principles business is done on nowadays, that's all.—W. J. M., Oregon.

The production of beet sugar in the United States is estimated at half a million tons from a planting of about 450,000 acres of beets.

In Old Damascus.

The chief attractions at Damascus are the world-famed gardens which surround the city, the glimpses we get of oriental life as found in the bazars, the streets, the shops, and last but by no means of less interest, the famous mosque of Omeiades.

One hundred and fifty square miles of green lie in compact order round about Damascus, spread out with all the profusion of a virgin forest. Orchards and flower gardens, parks plantations of corn and of other produce pass before the eye in rapid and changeable succession. The natives claim that there are more than 3,000 miles of shady lanes in the gardens of Damascus through which it is possible to ride. On such a ride the visitor passes orchards of figs and orchards of apricots. For hedges there is the briar rose and for a canopy the walnut. Pomegranate blossoms glow through the shade; the vine boughs trail across the briars; a little waterfall breaks on the edge of the road, and all this water and leafage are so lavish that the broken mud walls and slovenly houses have no power to vex the eye.

In connection with the mosque is the famous Greek inscription carved on its northern entrance, which was in the beginning a part of the Christian church, destroyed to make room for the present building which has defied both time and fire, and to-day stands as a part of one of the greatest of Mohammedan buildings, testifying to the utter worthlessness of the cause it is intended to advance: "Thy kingdom, O Christ, is an everlasting kingdom, and thy dominion endureth throughout all generations."

From the summit of a lofty hill that commands an excellent view of the city, tradition loves to relate that the great founder of Islam, Mohammed, once stood and viewed the vision of beauty and joy spread out at his feet. Long and wonderingly did he stand, enraptured with the vision. Then, with a sigh, he turned away, going no nearer Damascus. "For," said he, "if I once set my foot on such an earthly paradise, I shall have no desire for the paradise of the hereafter, and man can only enter into paradise once."—B. J. Robinson, in the "Biblical World."

The vineyardists of some sections of France sustain great losses some years by frosts after growth has started in the spring and from hail storms when the crop is maturing. The growers often resort to smudging as we do and here is their process: Small wooden boxes open at the top are filled with an inflammable composition consisting of a mixture of equal parts of resinous with earthy matters—clay, terra alba and the like—reduced to a fine powder and pressed into a compact mass. In the center a wick extends through the compound and serves to kindle it. The wick, however, may be dispensed with and the composition ignited by pouring a few drops of alcohol, petroleum or other inflammable oil over the mass and applying a match. These boxes, about eight inches long by six wide, made of pine wood ordinarily, are placed in line about thirty feet apart around certain areas, say of fifty acres. There is but little danger of frost when a dark or cloudy morning follows a cold night. The trouble comes when the first rays of the morning sun strike the almost frozen and unprotected plants. By the smudging process a dense cloud of smoke is produced, hanging over the vineyard long enough to protect the plants from the sun's rays and give them a chance to recuperate from the dangerous effects of the frost. The composition in the boxes to windward only is ignited, the thick, black, heavy smoke hanging over the field forming a shield against the sun's rays. If it is desired to extinguish the fires it is only necessary to have an open box a trifle larger than the other by means of which the flames are quickly smothered.

Husband—"You never kiss me except when you want some money."

Wife—"Well, isn't that often enough?"

"Judge."

Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

NO MONEY REQUIRED until you receive and approve of your bicycle. We ship to anyone, anywhere in the U. S. without a cent deposit in advance, prepay freight, and allow TEN DAYS to receive your bicycle. If you are not perfectly satisfied or do not wish to keep the bicycle you may ship it back to us at our expense and **you will not be out one cent**.

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are largest and fastest breeders. Every pair guaranteed mated and banded. Money makers everywhere. If you wish to be successful, start with our "Jumbo Squab" Send 4cts. in stamps for our large ILLUSTRATED BOOK, "HOW TO MAKE MONEY WITH SQUABS." Address, PROVIDENCE SQUAB COMPANY, 772D Hope St., Providence, R. I.

RUNT HOMERS and Homers for Squab breeding. We can supply you at reasonable prices. Mt. Vernon Aviaries, 51 Mt. Vernon Street, Reading, Mass.

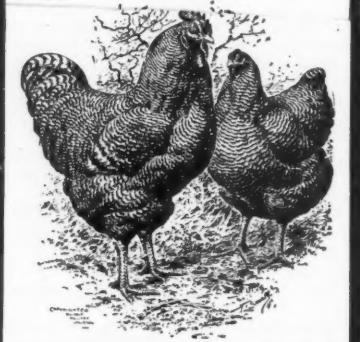
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C HEAP CHICKEN FEED Made from scrap bones you'd throw away—cut it fresh every day with a Crown Bone Cutter. Get more eggs—raise better birds. Write today for FREE catalogue and prices. WILSON BROS., Box 110, Kinston, Pa.

DIABETES CURED. For particulars send FULL description of your case to C. COVEY, R. D. 5, LANSING, MICHIGAN.



The Popular Leghorn.—The acknowledged queen of the practical egg laying breeds is the Leghorn, when judged by the standard of the greatest number of marketable eggs produced at least cost. Not only are the hens persistent layers, but they are extremely active foragers and waste no time in setting. Like a good milk cow they put little fat upon their bones, but devote all surplus nourishment to steady production. They eat less than the heavy breeds, but whatever they consume is put to good purpose. Price of S. C. Brown Leghorns and B. P. Rocks, all one price.



This breed is as solid as its name and is often called the "Farmer's Friend," the "All Round Fowl," the "Old Reliable." It is the bird for business, and deemed by many the best fowl for farm and home raising. It is not only a good layer, but is quick to develop for the early market. As a far-sighted farmer once said to us, "When you kill one you've got something."

PRICE OF BIRDS OF ALL BREEDS: Cockerels, \$2.00, \$3.00, and \$5.00 each; Pullets, \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.00 each; Trips, \$6.00 and \$10.00. We ship no cul birds. The lowest priced birds offered are standard bred, practically as good for breeding purposes as the higher priced birds. The \$5.00 birds offered are the pick from the flock containing the largest percentage of standard points and therefore commanding a higher price since it makes them eligible for show purposes.

PRICE OF EGGS FOR HATCHING FOR ALL BREEDS: From good breeding pens, \$1.00 per 13; from our best breeding pens, \$2.00 per 13. While we do not guarantee the fertility of our eggs we are willing to replace all settings from which the purchasers receive less than six chicks, at half the price paid.

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IN EACH TOWN and district to ride and exhibit a 1000 Model "Ranger" bicycle furnished by us. Our agents everywhere are making money fast. Write for full particulars and special offer at once.

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FACTORY PRICES small profit above actual factory cost. You save \$10 to \$15 middlemen's profits by buying direct of us and have the manufacturer's guarantee behind your bicycle. DO NOT BUY a bicycle or a pair of tires from anyone at any price until you receive our catalogue and learn our unheard of factory prices and remarkable offers and **send to Rider Agents**.

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BICYCLE DEALERS, you can sell our bicycles under your own name plate at double our price. Order now and the day received

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Fully illustrated and containing a great many interesting and useful information and wonderful properties on the first sample bicycle going to your town. It only costs a postal to get everything. Write it now.

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. L 49 **CHICAGO, ILL.**



This is the boating and fishing season. Scene at Irish Dam, North Grafton.

Our National Fruit.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by James Handy.
How grand are the scenes when sweet spring is unfolding,
And loveliest pictures are opened to view,
And shining in splendor for eyes then beholding
The forests and fields robes of beauty renew;
Then warmly we welcome the songsters of morning
While singing glad praises for advent of spring.
With buds and bright blossoms the orchards adorning,
Awakening our hopes of harvest to bring
The red rosy apple, the bright golden apple,
The ripe luscious apple, of all fruit the king.

The fading of bloom when fulfilling its mission,
Gives speed to our toll in the light of good cheer,
Inspiring our zeal for a fullest fruition
For picking in days when the harvest draws near,
We gather the fruit with an exquisite pleasure,
In tasting its flavors how closely we cling,
And sending to others rich gains of our treasure,
We echo the chorus and gleefully sing:
The red-rosy apple, the bright-golden apple,
The ripe luscious apple, of all fruit the king.

Our Fruits.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by George Bancroft Griffith.

All of our fruits have been far ameliorated by breeding or other circumstance that they no longer bear resemblance, in respect of quality, to the original. Who, for instance, would recognize the wild parent of the Coe's, or Green Gage plum, in the savage Sloe; or that of the Ribston and Hubbards-ton apples in the worthless acid crab? Or what resemblance can now be traced between the delicious Bartlett pears, the flesh of which is so succulent, rich, and melting, and that hard, stony, astringent fruit which even birds and animals refuse to eat? Yet these are undoubtedly cases of improvement resulting from time and skill patiently and constantly in action.

The most valuable fruit tree in the temperate zones is the apple. Pyrus malus, the parent tree of the thousands of varieties that are known in orchards, was probably a native of the northwestern Himalayas, and the genus is represented in North America by five small trees and two shrubs. The first of the species is the familiar wild crab apple, a tree of elegant habit, with large and fragrant flowers which do not appear until after the blossoms of other apples have fallen. The fruit is still more fragrant, and it hangs on long stems and remains on the branches until after the leaves have dropped. The southern crab (pyrus angustifolia) is still more beautiful, indeed it is not surpassed in beauty by any of the smaller North American trees when in early spring it lights up the gloom of the pine forests with its bright flowers. The Oregon crab (pyrus rivularis) resembles the first named, and its fruit has a pleasant sub-acid flavor. Pyrus Americanus is the American mountain ash, a tree which reaches its best development on the northern shores of lakes Huron and Superior. It is often planted for its ornamental fruit, but it is not so handsome as pyrus sambucifolia, another species, which is distinguished among all the race for its large and brilliant fruit. It develops its beauties to the full in northern Vermont and New Hampshire, in Wisconsin and Minnesota, its glittering fruit making it a most conspicuous and beautiful object in autumn and early winter.

In an account of the first Virginia colony it is stated that the Indians ate wild mulberries, crab apples, and huckleberries, but nothing is said of their cultivating fruits, though they raised corn and other vegetables. Wild fruits have been part of the diet of primitive man whenever obtainable, and no one can say with certainty when transplanted trees each spring.

Yes, Cut Them Back.

If you have not cut back the tops of the trees, vines and bushes set out this spring, do so at once if you want them to live. Cut off nearly all of the branches, leaving simply short stubs of branches. The lack of this cutting back causes the loss of millions of newly transplanted trees each spring.

wild varieties were first cultivated, but it must have been early in the history of the race, since such fruits as apples and pears have been under cultivation so long that the varieties now grown have scarcely any resemblance to the very small, woody, inferior fruit of the wild parent. As a country becomes more thickly settled, less and less reliance can be placed on wild fruits, and the market gardener and fruit grower become of increasing importance. In the United States, strawberries, blackberries, and raspberries are examples of fruits which are still eaten both wild and cultivated, and cranberries have so recently come under cultivation that many persons still think of them as a wild fruit. The scarlet haw or thorn apple, to give it its New England name, used for jelly making to some extent, is among the little known wild fruits.

The continual dropping of water will not more surely wear away the hardest stone, than will the reason of man in time compel all nature to become subservient to his wants and wishes. But it would be of little service to mankind that the quality of any fruit should be improved, unless we found some efficient and certain mode of multiplying the individuals when obtained. This will in time be fully accomplished, as fruit growing is now in the important agricultural industries, and one which is rapidly developing.

Pruning Raspberry Plants.

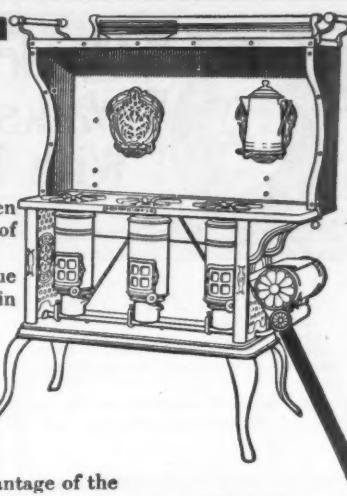
In sections where large quantities of the Black Cap raspberries are cultivated, there has been a radical change within the past ten years in the management of the plants. Formerly the old canes that produced fruit were not cut out until the following spring. Now, however, just as soon as the fruit is gathered pruning is begun. The canes are cut off as near the ground as possible, with a hook-bladed knife, attached to an old hoe handle. The canes thus removed are carried out and burned in a week or ten days, as they dry very rapidly in September. After the field is cleared from brush, the space between the rows is plowed. Throwing a light furrow up to and among the new growth of canes allows the rain to settle the earth firmly about the plants, keeping them in an upright position. No other cultivation is given them until the following spring, when, after removing some of the lateral shoots, and perhaps some of the top, the ground is harrowed thoroughly. The surface soil between the rows should be level again by this time. On land moderately free from weeds three cultivations from the opening of spring until harvest time will prove sufficient. By this system of summer pruning, the new growth has a better chance to develop into more bushy and symmetrical plants, and they also can and do absorb the strength that would otherwise go to mature the wood and ripen the leaves upon the canes removed. The raspberry being a very exhaustive crop, this early removing of all wood that has served its usefulness should be promptly attended to. After raspberries have reached the bearing age, the second summer after planting, this system is followed until the plants run out, which is in about six years, much, of course, depending upon the attention they have received. Red raspberries and blackberries should receive similar treatment as regards pruning and cultivation.—Coleman's "Rural World."

Plan for Summer Comfort

Don't add the heat of a kitchen fire to the sufficient discomfort of hot weather.

Use a New Perfection Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove and cook in comfort.

With a "New Perfection" Oil Stove the preparation of daily meals, or the big weekly "baking," is done without raising the temperature perceptibly above that of any other room in the house. Another great advantage of the



NEW PERFECTION Wick Blue Flame Oil Cook-Stove

is its handsome CABINET TOP, which gives it every convenience of the modern steel range. Has an ample top shelf for warming plates and keeping cooked food hot, drop shelves for holding small cooking utensils, and is even fitted with racks for towels. Made in three sizes, and can be had with or without Cabinet Top. If not at your dealer's address our nearest agency.

The **Rayo Lamp** gives perfect combustion whether high or low—is therefore free from disagreeable odor and cannot smoke. Safe, convenient, ornamental—the ideal light. If not at your dealer's address our nearest agency.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY (incorporated)



Spring Care of Roses.

The more tender varieties of roses should be pruned a month later, says a lady rose grower. The general rule for pruning is: The stronger the growth of the plant the less it should be pruned. Climbers and pillar roses merely have the dead, old or weak wood cut out and the remaining shoots trimmed back.

It is always best to prepare a new rosebed the previous autumn, but where this is not practical then you must get to work as soon as possible in the spring. The site for rosebushes should be open, with the soil dug to a depth of at least two feet and thoroughly manured. Beds should be narrow, so that all bushes can be easily reached and the surface of the beds may be frequently cultivated without bruising the bushes unnecessarily.

After the rose has been properly planted, the next thing to look after is the numerous pests that beset the bushes in this climate. For the aphids and other sucking insects I spray my bushes with a solution of whale oil soap or sulphur tobacco, one pound to eight gallons of water. For mildew or black spots, spray with normal bordeaux mixture. In the early season, before mid July, these sprays can be diluted one-half.

For the worst enemy of the rose, the rose bug, the plants must be sprayed with arsenic of lead, one pound to five gallons of water. This should be applied when the pests first appear, which with me is during the first week of June. This first dose should be followed by a second two weeks later if it is needed, which is generally the case. After these two applications hand picking will keep the bushes clear of the pests. It should be done in the early morning.

These few general rules are suited to all varieties of roses in this climate. After this it is necessary to know the variety in order to advise about their care intelligently.—New York "Sun."

Sorrel in Strawberries.—I know of no way to keep sorrel out of strawberries except to hoe or weed it out just the same as you would any other weed unless it is possible by the application of lime to the soil in advance of planting strawberries to remove the acidity from the soil. It is the acid in soils which is supposed to induce the growth of sorrel. I shall be glad to hear from readers of Green's Fruit Grower on this subject.

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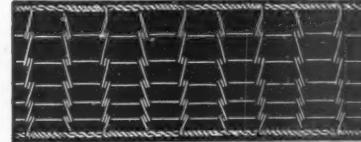
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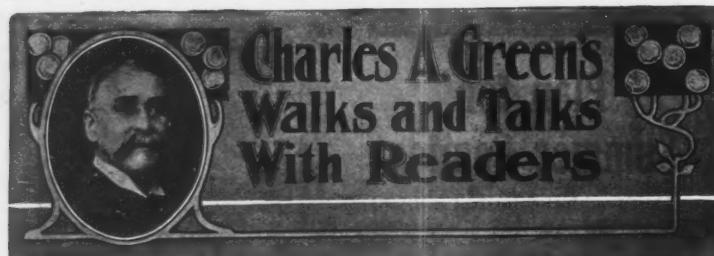
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ROCHESTER, N. Y., JUNE, 1909.

Learn to decide that a thing is beautiful before you are told of that fact.

Are you wiser to-day than you were yesterday? If not, what is the use of living?

Some men plan to place other people under obligations in order that they may thus secure favors.

Subscribers of Green's Fruit Grower sometimes spell plums "plumbs," and Elberta peach "Alberta."

The man who knows he is wise is not wise. Only he who realizes his own shortcomings is wise.

Some people have not discovered themselves; they must not expect other people to discover them first.

Every man is willing to tell of his success but few are willing to enlighten their fellows by telling of failures.

Most people eat too much. We can live on half of that which we consume daily and retain good health and vigor.

It pays to tell the truth, but the pay does not always come in dollars and cents. There are liars who thrive amazingly.

Seeds.—In reply to S. D. Bloker, I will say that no seeds of the currant, gooseberry, raspberry, blackberry or strawberry can be relied upon to produce plants that will bear fruit like the fruit from the plants from which the seed came.

Plums Dropping.—John Roentgen, of Michigan, says that his Reine Claude plums drop from the trees and asks for a remedy. C. A. Green's reply: Possibly the dropping is caused by the sting of the curculio. Sometimes dropping is caused by the decay of plums. It is difficult for me to reply definitely in answer to this inquiry.

Gooseberries.—If you plant a thousand gooseberry plants this spring and they make a good growth and you bend down the green shoots in June or July covering them with fine earth leaving the ends branching out, you may secure from five to ten rooted plants from each plant set out. These young plants to be transplanted next year to make saleable bushes. Set plants five feet apart each way. We do not propagate gooseberries from cuttings. Gooseberry plants are high priced at present.

Remedy for Plant Lice.—The Colorado Agricultural College recommends a spray of lime and sulphur for plant lice on trees and shrubbery. This spray must be applied before the buds open as it is liable to injure the foliage if applied later, thus it cannot be used after the lice appear. If applied early it destroys the eggs of lice. Be careful how you spray the plants or trees after they are in leaf, but before they leaf out many sprays can be applied with safety.

After the trees and plants in leaf are attacked with plant lice, the best remedy is kerosene emulsion, strength one to fifteen. It will also destroy the red spiders and the brown mite.

100,000 Pigeons.—This is an age of big enterprises of various kinds. A few thousand doves at St. Mark's, Venice, have received the comments of all travelers. But there is a man in Los Angeles, Cal., who has more than 100,000 doves or as some people call them pigeons. When the birds come from their feeding place, they darken the sky for a wide distance. These birds eat two tons of wheat each day besides other food about the parks and adjacent farms.

The Cost of Building Houses.—The experience of many who build new houses is that those houses cost from one-third to one-half more than they were expected to cost. The builder, after finding a plan which suits him, is told by the architect that the house can be built for \$2,000 or \$5,000, but in the end it is discovered that the cost

has been underestimated. There are many extras always thought of in the last hour, and the carpenter always charges nearly double for extra work. Then your architect will tell you that this thing and the other thing may be made better and will cost but little more. This costing but little more affecting many things, causes a large increase in the cost of the house.

Reply to Borbian Bros.—I have never heard of a complaint where a hedge was planted on the line between two lots or two farms, but since there is possibility of such objection, I advise you to plant the hedge one or two feet inside of the line on your own lot, but I think no land owner can prevent you from planting a tree or shrub on your own land as closely as possible on the line between your land, but your neighbor has the right to cut off the roots that extend on his grounds and cut back the branches that extend to his territory. But this has seldom been done. I have never known that to be done.

Don't Grow Old.—Why do people grow old? My answer is that when you give up the activities of life you grow old very fast. On the other hand, if you keep up the pastimes of youth and the activities, you will remain young until the last. If you tie your arm in a sling for a few months without using it, that arm will lose its strength. If you do not exercise your brain, your heart, your sinews, they will deteriorate, and this deterioration means old age. Then the blood vessels if not kept active—will degenerate and become like pipe stems after which you can never again enjoy good health. Men and women were made for work, for activity, and for useful things. When they get beyond the useful age they are apt to pass away. Nature seems to have no use for the helpless. Remain helpful, continue a worker with mind and body and you will ever renew your youth no matter how old you are.

He Loves Weeds.—Mark Twain has a beautiful country home in the wilds of Connecticut. He has a beautiful lawn, but he says he loves weeds, therefore, in certain fields he allows the weeds to grow. What are these things we call weeds? Why, they are simply plants of marvelous vigor which not only sustain themselves without attention, but almost defy destruction at the hands of man. Many plants that are called weeds, may in time become cultivated and useful to mankind, as many have in the past become useful. Many of these weeds are valuable as medical herbs. The medicinal quality of many weeds has not yet been discovered, but may yet be discovered to be of great service to mankind. Respect the weed for it may be worthy of respect.

Do Not Judge by Appearances.—A clergyman was given a pair of kid gloves by a wealthy bridegroom after the clergyman had performed the marriage service. The clergyman and his wife were disgusted. The wife was tempted to throw the gloves into the fire. There was coolness between the clergyman's family and the newly married member of the church. At the end of a year the pastor attempted to put on the gift gloves and to his astonishment found, pressed into one of the fingers, a one hundred dollar United States treasury note.

Cows Fashionable.—For years I have kept my pet cow tethered on the lawn of my Rochester home. She is a good, peaceable, law abiding cow. I prize her services highly, and enjoy her company, but have felt that I was open to criticism by allowing her to associate so intimately with my flowers, shrubs and lawn.

Now I learn that the wife of President Taft permits her cow to graze upon the lawn in front of the President's mansion in our capital city of Washington, so after this I am not going to be ashamed of the appearance of my cow on the lawn every day during this summer. We do not make butter from this cow. We serve the milk and

cream upon our table and consider it to please me. I have heard that in some localities the birds have eaten a few grapes from the vine, but though I am a grape grower, I have not been troubled in the least in this way. The crow and the hawk are destructive to the smaller birds, but it is conceded that they are more helpful than destructive.

Reformers Not Always Truthful.—From past experience I would not be inclined to go to a startling reformer in order to learn the truth on some particular subject. I found that most reformers are more anxious to reform some one particular thing than they are to tell the truth about that thing. Such is the case in regard to many temperance reformers. The truth is not strong enough for many reformers, but they seek to reinforce the truth by statements that are not true, and yet a wise man says that untruthful statements weaken any cause, no matter how good the cause may be. We all know that the temperance reform is a good movement but should be reinforced only by the truth.

There are many people who are not satisfied with the truth in regard to theological questions. There are many people who fear the statement of a truth that conflicts with preconceived ideas.

Remember this, all ye reformers, that truth will prevail. Truth may be crushed to the earth, as the poet says, but it will rise again. It can never be buried permanently.

Power.—We all seek power. We want power on the farm, in the dwelling, factory, for the wagon and the car.

There was a time when the only power that man knew was the strength of his hands and body. At last after the lapse of thousands of years, primitive man learned that he could get power from the ox, the cow or other animals by attaching rude harness to the breast in the shape of yoke or collar.

Early man saw the rivers flowing, the lightning flash, the fire burning, without dreaming that there was any power hidden in these elements. It has taken man thousands of years to get power out of electricity.

Then there is the power of one man over another, intellectual power. The power of money by which the man who has a thousand dollars can secure the services of five hundred men for one day.

Man has not yet harnessed the tides which will, in time, become a great source of power. Man is now on foot for boring holes in the earth for the depth of miles, hoping to get power from the heat of the interior of the earth.

Clearing the Land for Tree Planting.—Mr. J. C. Biehl, of Maryland, asks Green's Fruit Grower for advice about clearing up a ten acre tract from which the timber was cut several years ago and on it the new growth of various kinds of trees have sprouted up from the soil or stump.

C. A. Green's reply: Goats or sheep are effective in clearing up such land as this. Goats are better than sheep. These animals nip off all the branches within reach and they eat up everything green they can get at. But the young trees which have become established, and those that start growth from the stumps of the trees that were cut, will have to be chopped out or grubbed out by the roots. The stumps of large trees must be removed. This can be done by dynamite, but an experienced person only should handle the dynamite and do this work. I cannot advise you to plant such new land as this to orchard trees until it is well cleared of trees, stumps and rocks. I have known orchards to be planted in such clearings before the wild growth was stopped, but such orchards are usually a failure. It is expensive work clearing up forest land. Possibly you may learn that you can buy cleared land cheaper than you can clear up your wild land.

The Destructiveness of Birds.

Almost every creature in this world is more or less destructive. Consider the destructiveness of man himself. There is one firm in Chicago which slaughters each year 9,000,000 sheep, pigs and cattle. It is safe to say that there are a hundred times as many animals as this destroyed in this country in one year as food for man, and in addition to this think of the hundreds of fish, game, birds and poultry destroyed. Man is the most destructive of all animals.

Many of our birds are not destructive. Nearly all of our birds are helpful in destroying insects. The robin comes into my cherry trees and carries off a few ripe cherries. He may step into my strawberry bed and pick holes in a few ripe strawberries, but I do not begrudge him a few ripe strawberries or cherries, but give him the welcome. He cannot come any too early in the spring or stay any too late in the fall

to please me. I have heard that in some localities the birds have eaten a few grapes from the vine, but though I am a grape grower, I have not been troubled in the least in this way. The crow and the hawk are destructive to the smaller birds, but it is conceded that they are more helpful than destructive.

Last April, before the snow was entirely off from the ground, I visited the highest point of the Pinnacle Hills in the Catholic burying ground on South Clinton street, in company with Mr. Woodruff and Professor E. Howard Eaton, both of whom have made special studies of birds. The morning was too cold for us to expect to see many of the migrating birds coming in from the south, but as we were about leaving the Pinnacle Hills, we saw far down below a little speck of blue. It was a blue bird, the first of the season. In a moment I saw another and another until twenty of these blue birds had passed a certain point. I shall never forget this sight or my feelings on witnessing the first approach of that vast army of birds which as spring approaches sets out on its annual flight to the north. Whoever heard of the blue bird doing any injury, the phoebe or hundreds of others which frequent the suburbs of our city? And yet there are many people who are willing to see bird life destroyed promiscuously, on the theory that birds are injurious, rather than helpful.

Planting Large Trees.

Much is said every year about planting large trees which needs explanation. There are many rich men who, desiring immediate shade and ornament, will pay from \$50 to \$500 and sometimes \$1,000 for the transplanting of a large elm or maple tree to the grounds about their home. These trees are moved with expensive machinery, which lifts the roots with the soil attached, and all is drawn on wheels without jarring. Even then transplanting is not always successful, but often it is.

The expensive planting of large trees has led the orchardist to assume that it is necessary for him to plant large trees. The fact is that a moderate sized tree catalogued as first class, or medium size, or even a smaller sized tree, possibly a one-year-old tree will make just as good as orchard and will bear fruit as soon as the larger trees.

It is not good economy to order extra sized trees for shipment by express or freight as they require monstrous boxes and are costly in every way and no better in the end.

There are nurseries which make a specialty of selling extra large trees to meet the demand of those who feel that they must have a big showing at the start. Such trees often sell at from \$2 to \$5 each and are, in fact, no better than the ordinary sized trees as catalogued by the nurseries.

Large evergreens especially are often wanted by those who cannot wait for the trees to grow on their grounds. A neighbor of mine once planted evergreen trees five to six feet high in groups, also in a row, as a windbreak. I told this neighbor that his trees would make a beautiful showing of foliage, but that I would expect but few of them to live, as they were too large to be safely transplanted. He seemed to have no doubt about their living. At the end of six months every one of these trees had perished. If he had bought trees of less than half the size every one of them might have lived. There are few who understand that in planting an evergreen tree it is always full of foliage and for that reason should be handled with far greater care than a fruit tree on which the buds have not opened. I have seen farmers come to Rochester and carry home with them a load of evergreens without protection, fully exposed to sun and wind. No well informed person should expect trees thus exposed to live after having been transplanted, and yet sometimes they will live. I know of one instance where a farmer found on a brush pile a lot of evergreen trees that had been thrown away by the nurseryman. He loaded them on to his wagon and drove twelve miles into the country to his home, where he planted them as a wind break, and nearly all of them lived. But the day must have been a moist one and other conditions remarkably favorable. One reason why so many people desire large trees is that they have neglected to plant year after year, and now when the planting is done, they want to make up for the neglect of the past by getting trees overgrown. Dispossess yourself of the idea that large trees are the best, or that they will bear fruit any sooner than smaller trees. It does not take long for trees to grow to good size after careful planting and good attention. The main thing is to get them started.

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Here is another photograph showing how we can make farm life attractive to girls and boys. The pet calf, the pet lamb, colt, cat, dog or chicken does much to make farm life attractive.

In the lower photograph the little fellow is asking "Won't you come and play with me?"

Cheaper Gold.

The people of this country are looking with alarm upon the advancing prices of food products, of advancing ~~farmers' gold~~ and additional cost of living from almost every point of view.

That the price of farm products should steadily increase during years of financial depression, is remarkable and calls for an explanation.

My explanation is that the advance of prices and the additional cost of living is owing to the cheapness of gold. Gold is being mined now more successfully and more abundantly than ever before in the history of the world. \$1,000,000 of gold is mined every day of each year at the present time. Since gold is the measure of value, gold itself will not depreciate in price, but everything which gold will purchase would increase in price as gold becomes more plentiful.

One reason for the abundance of gold is not only that new mines have been discovered in various parts of the country, but that the old mines that were not profitable in former years are profitable now under a new process of extraction of the gold. Even the talings or the waste products of past years are being reworked with profit and large quantities of gold are being secured from this waste.

I expect to see railroad stocks and other good dividend paying stocks advance in price if for no other reason than the cheapness of gold.

Death of a Noted Fruit Grower.—Foster Udell, one of the most noted orchardists of western New York, whose home was near Rochester, died recently at an advanced age. He was my friend. I have spent some time at his late home enjoying his genial companionship. His success was owing to his energy, industry and perseverance in caring for his orchards, aided by remarkably fertile soil and a favorable locality for fruit growing, his orchard being benefited by the modifying influences of Lake Ontario.

He was known by fruit growers and dealers throughout the country, and was many times referred to as one of the apple kings of New York state. He was a life member of the American Pomological Society and the Western New York Horticultural Society. At its last session of the latter society in January, he was one of three surviving early members, having been a member for fifty-two years. He was a member of the New York State Fruit Growers' Association and of Brockport Grange, in which he always took an active interest and a subscriber to Green's Fruit Grower.

Pudding-Head Philosophy.

There is only one kind of human nature and that is human nature.

Some modern young men seem content to run fools' errands in an automobile.

Cowboys are not the only people on earth who like to have a cinch on things.

Even the harrow and rake teeth ache when exposed to the late spring storms.

Now that Lent is over any man can act the gentleman without wearing a full dress.

There is not much chance to raise a mortgage on a dry ranch which grows nothing else.

The lazy farmer is inclined to regard nature as a pretty good wet nurse and let it go at that.

People who are carried away on a wave of enthusiasm usually have to walk back dry-shod.

When a small man is put into a big place he immediately tries to fill it by swelling up like dried apples in an empty stomach.—Denver "Field and Farm."

Touch-Buttons.

If you were an employer would you be glad to employ your present self?

Accomplish something every hour and your achievements will make history.

Tact is a mixture of sympathy, common sense, and forethought, with a little dash of make-believe.

Even punctuality may sometimes be purchased at the dear price of a flustered mentality.

Ask yourself: What sort of business would it be if every man in it were just like yourself?

A theme for a book: The ethical obligation and the commercial value of being well dressed.

What is your weakest point?

Nothing dulls the keen edge of life quicker than the spirit of "What's the use?" To appreciate the use of little things sharpens every thought.

Set a mark for yourself. It's an old story, but try it. It has been said over and over because men have found that it works.—"Collier's Weekly."

Thoughts for the Day.

It is easy to be a Christian—if you don't devote much time to it.

The true estimate of a friend lies in whether his coming makes you ~~more cheerful~~.

Make plans for to-morrow, but remember that 2,000,000,000 other people are likewise planning.

People who talk all the time don't do much harm, for what they say is forgotten.

Philosophy may soothe an aching heart, but not an aching head.—St. Louis "Globe-Democrat."

From too much love of living,
From hope and fear set free,
We thank with brief thanksgiving
Whatever gods may be
That no life lives forever;
That dead men rise up never;
That even the weariest river
Winds somewhere safe to sea.
* * * * *

. . . star nor sun shall waken,
Nor any change of light;
Nor sound of waters shaken,
Nor any sound or sight;
Nor wintry leaves nor vernal,
Nor days nor things diurnal;
Only the sleep eternal
In an eternal night.

—Swinburne.

Whenever physicians' fees seem exorbitant it is comforting to recall a certain famous eye specialist, one of whose patients coming to pay his bill growled: "Doctor, it seems to me that \$500 is a big charge for that operation of mine. It didn't take you over half a minute."

"My dear sir," the other answered, "in learning to perform that operation in half a minute I have spoiled over eleven pecks of such eyes as yours." —Lippincott's."

It is an act of premeditated murder either to tip the canoe wilfully or to bend over and pick a flower.

It is suicide and manslaughter combined to change places in a canoe.

It is an act of insanity to go out in a canoe, either on salt water or on fresh water, when the wind is blowing or a storm threatens.

"But what can you do, young man? Haven't you some special talent or taste—some bent, as they say?"

Applicant (dubiously)—N—no, not that I can think of—except that I am a little bow-legged.

Fourteen million bushels of wheat were exported through Puget Sound ports last year, and 13,000,000 through Portland, Ore. New York exported 20,000,000, Galveston 8,000,000 and New Orleans 5,000,000 bushels.

Prices for Colorado Fruit.

Mr. Chas. A. Green: I notice an article from your pen entitled "Our Apples in the East," in Denver Field and Farm, of recent date, and am surprised at the high prices received for our fruit in the eastern markets. We shipped our fruit this year through the Fruit Exchange Association, of Paonia, Colorado. Heretofore I had shipped through another commission house. Will you please write me what you think of it in comparison with prevailing prices, which are well known to be higher this year than at any time since fruit was first marketed from the now famous North Fork Valley. There are three commission houses in Paonia and all practically give the same results. Is the fault with our local commission men or with those who buy from them? For several years the orchard men had been selling direct to eastern buyers at so much per box, the buyers doing their own packing and shipping, but this year when the buyers came in the commission men met them and claimed they had engaged all the fruit, and thus prevented the orchard men from realizing anything near their former profits.

Now a few of us have determined to manage things on another base this year and toward that end I write you, asking the favor of a few names of large eastern buyers. We could have easily sold the larger part of our fruit for \$2.50 to \$3 per box, whereas we got, net, hauled to Paonia, an average of 85c. This means boxed on board the car, whereas in previous years we received \$1.10 in the orchard with no further expense to the grower of the fruit. There is a great discrepancy in prices, which is in favor of the buyer, which by rights belongs to the grower. If you will favor us with a name or two of large buyers, we will not be forced to sell our fruit farm for capital to go into dairying or something more remunerative, under the present regime.—Laura J. Langston Bone, Colorado.

Reply to Colorado Fruit Grower.

Dear Madam: It is impossible for me to testify whether you have received as high prices as you should have received for your fruit, since it is impossible for me to see samples of your fruit, or know how your fruit was graded, ~~how high the quantity~~, or now great the beauty of your shipments. The fruit I mention was perfect fruit, highly colored, without blemish, all specimens being of average size. For such fruit as this the retailer in the east can ask almost any fancy price and get it. I have seen Spys sell at 10c each, but they were phenomenal in size and beauty. I never saw such Spy apples before. The apples I mention came from the Hood River district, where the orchards are small and where the most careful attention is given to the production of the finest specimens that can possibly be grown.

To learn which market is the best requires rare business sagacity and a general knowledge of the markets of the entire country, also a knowledge of how your shipments compare with the shipments of others who are receiving a higher or a lower price.

Your local fruit company has made a careful report. On the face of it, it looks all right. But if you are growing a superior quality of apples, peaches or other fruit and do not receive prices that are highly profitable, especially during the season of 1908, I should suspect that there was something wrong in the management of the company that handles your fruit.

One thing I am assured of, and that is that if the growers of good fruit market their fruits to the best advantage, fruit growing would be nearly twice as profitable as it is at present. Most fruit growers do not know how or where to market their fruit. Where fruit is grown in large quantities buyers are attracted to that locality and fruit is easily sold. But in most cases, like that of the widow who wrote me from Pennsylvania that she had a productive orchard but had no way of selling her fruit, indicates that where an orchard like this stands alone, no buyer comes to purchase the fruit, therefore the shipment of fruit is absolutely necessary. Then the question arises, where shall they ship it, and where shall they find an honest commission house? The country is full of honest commission houses and also full of dishonest commission houses. No fruit grower should send his fruit without having investigated and learned that the commission house he is shipping to is a responsible and honest one. I cannot take the responsibility of recommending any commission house.—C. A. Green.

"That one man should die ignorant who had capacity for knowledge, this I call tragedy." —Carlyle.

The Victor lessens the farm-help problem

The Victor will help you keep your men. It will lessen their complaints about the daily grind. It will cheer them up, and make them forget themselves.

After supper while your men are out under the trees, or around the porch, let the jolly Victor entertain them with music and fun, and then see how much easier and smoother the next day's work goes. Why don't you get a Victor today? There's a dealer near you who will sell you one, and on easy terms if you like. If you don't know who he is, write to us and we'll tell you. Be sure to write us anyhow for complete free catalogues of Victors and Victor Records. Victors \$10 to \$250.

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Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

GREAT BARGAINS IN ROOFING AND BUILDING PAPERS

Don't buy roofing materials or building papers from anyone anywhere at any price. If you have learned all about our prepared roofing and building papers as described in the page of our big Economy Guide Book, which we will be glad to send you free and postpaid if you will write for it today. Our Never-Leak Roofing is the best prepared roofing on the market. It looks like rubber and feels like rubber. You can lay it yourself, as every roll comes complete with large headed roofing nails, cement, etc. Our Never-Leak Rubber Roofing comes in three grades: the one-plate, the two-plate, and the three-plate. Our Shadrite Roofing is a new roofing which we make in an extra heavy grade. It is fireproof and durable, and is far better than the roofing usually sold in the retail store. The big Economy Guide Book tells you all about the new Ready-Roofing. We sell the highest grade Flint Surfaced Roofing at \$1.15 per roll. Other grades at \$1.25, \$1.60, and \$1.85. This is a very fine, well-treed ready-roofing of these almost half-prices. Our new Granite Coated Roofing is an extra heavy roofing which we sell at \$2.25 and at this price it is better than anything now on the market. It is made of a very fine grade of felt, thoroughly impregnated with asphalt and resinous oil and powdered granite, which makes it practically indestructible and gives a silver gray coloring which is very pleasing to the eye. It is just the thing for fine houses and other buildings. These are just a few of the great values we offer in roofing and building papers, and we want you to send for the big Economy Guide Book and the market for building or roofing materials of any kind, before you place your order with anyone else.

Albaugh-Dover Co., 967 Marshall Blvd., Chicago



This purse is like the one in which Mr. Green carries his silver and paper money. It is made of two thicknesses of leather, leather lined, with three compartments as shown in photograph above. OUR OFFER. Send us one new subscriber at 50 cents and we will send you the above pocketbook postpaid, or given with Green's Fruit Grower, one year, for 50 cents.

Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.



Does Your Granite Dish or Hot Water Bag Leak?

USE **MENDETS** A MENDING MEDIUM

They mend all leaks in stoneware, tin,

brass, copper, graniteware, hot water bags, etc.

No solder, cement or rivet. Any one can use them; fit any surface; two million used. Send for sample pig. 10c. Complete kit, assorted sizes, 18c postpaid. Agents wanted.

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Agents wanted.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Ill.

THE CLIPPER

will cut tall grass, short grass and weeds, and do all the trimming along the fence, walks and drives.

If your dealers do not keep them, let us know, and we will send circulars and prices.

Clipper Lawn Mower Co., Dixon, Ill.



Words fitly spoken are like apples of gold in baskets of silver.—Proverbs.

Rock Me to Sleep.

Backward, turn backward, oh time, in your flight! Make me a child again just for tonight! Mother, come back from the echoless shore, Take me again to your heart as of yore, Kiss from my forehead the furrows of care, Smooth the few silver threads out of my hair; Over my slumbers your loving watch keep— Rock me to sleep, mother, rock me to sleep!

The Soul of a Child.

Nearly all women are fond of jewels, and one of the most acceptable gifts they can receive is a valuable piece of jewelry. They take great pleasure in wearing it, or looking at it and showing it to others, and they are very careful not to injure it or to lose it; but far more precious than rubies or the most costly jewels on earth are the souls of the little children committed to their charge—and often so lightly valued by them. Few mothers, no matter how bad they may be in other respects, are indifferent to the health and comfort of their children; and there are few mothers who will not sacrifice a great deal in order to secure these things for the little ones. In the care of this precious trust even a conscientious mother often errs, because she does not realize clearly enough how sensitive a child's mind is, and how quick to note every word and action around him. It is not enough for parents to fulfill the promises given at the baptism of their child, that they will see that he is taught "those things necessary for his soul's health" in the form of prayers and his religious duties; for unless the lives they lead in the home agree in every particular with what they teach him, their labor will likely be in vain, so far does the force of example outweigh the spoken word.—Charleston News and Courier.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Always keep all the old gloves that the men of the house cast off. In them, you may do all the rough work of the house, such as blacking the stove, sweeping, dusting, etc., without roughening the hands.

If hot bread is cut with a heated knife it will not be soggy; this applies to cake as well.

Rose geranium leaves when dried make good filling for sachet bags and cushions as when rose leaves are used.

A cup of hot water a half hour before breakfast every morning will cure dyspepsia and indigestion.

On wash day tie the soap in a small sack of loosely woven material, and one will never have bits of soap on the clothes.

A flannel dipped into boiling water and sprinkled with turpentine and laid on the chest will relieve cold and hoarseness.

The color in straw matting can be restored, even when quite badly faded, by washing with a strong solution of common baking soda.

To prevent glassware from being easily broken, put in a kettle of cold water and bring it gradually to a boil; then remove from the fire and let it cool in the water. This is a good way to toughen lamp chimneys before they are used.

Where Women Propose.

Whenever a Hopi maiden feels that the time has arrived when she should begin to think seriously of choosing a husband, she does up her hair in two gigantic whorls, one over each ear. These are danger signals, warning the young men of the community that she is gunning for a husband. Sometimes it happens that half a dozen or more young men will take to the tall timber on learning that the whorls have appeared upon the head of a young woman. Flight is their only hope, as the mothers are so jealous of the prerogative of their sex that they rarely interpose on behalf of an unwilling son, and the fathers are not consulted.

To Keep Juice in a Pie.—Anyone who has ever had the juice from an apple, rhubarb or other pie run all out into the oven while baking, knows just how annoying it is. I have overcome the difficulty by taking a strip of clean white cloth about an inch wide and long enough to lap when put around the edge of the pie plate, wringing it out of hot water, doubling together lengthwise, and pinning tight around the edge of the plate. When the pie is baked, take off this rim, and you will find the juice in the pie instead of in the oven.—Woman's Home Companion.

Banana Charlotte.—A dainty and delicious dessert is banana charlotte. To make this, soak a quarter of a box of pulverized gelatin in a quarter of a cupful of cold water. Chill and whip one pint of cream. Sprinkle over the cream half a cupful of powdered sugar and one teaspoonful of orange extract. Dissolve the gelatin in a quarter of a cupful of boiling water, and when cool strain it into the cream, and whip. When nearly stiff, pour into two pint molds which have been lined with bananas peeled and cut in halves lengthwise and shaped to the depth of the molds.—Selected.

Farmer's Fruit Cake.—Two cups of dried apples, two cups molasses, two eggs, one cup butter, one cup brown sugar, three and one-half cups flour, one cup of seeded raisins, two teaspoons cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg, soak apples over night in cold water, then chop them to the size of raisins, put in the molasses and simmer slowly two hours; put flour on the fruit, add the other ingredients, mix well; it will keep well a month in a cloth.—New York Weekly Witness.

Pumpkin Pies—Mix one-half cupful sugar, one egg, beaten, two tablespoonsfuls of mashed stewed pumpkin and one-half cupful of fresh, rich milk. Season highly with powdered cinnamon and grated nutmeg. Add a pinch of salt and a small portion of pulverized ginger. Line individual pie pans with light, flaky puff paste. Fill these shells with the pumpkin mixture and bake in steady oven.—Christian Observer.

Molasses Sponge Cake.—Put two tablespoons melted butter into a cup and fill with molasses; add beaten yolks of two eggs, six tablespoons boiling water, one teaspoon each of ginger, cinnamon and cloves; add a little salt and nutmeg. Bake in layers and put together with boiled frosting, using whites of eggs. This recipe is good to know when milk is not handy and is economical in not calling for usual amount of butter and sugar.

Baked Bananas.—Peel and halve lengthwise six bananas, and arrange in baking pan. Mix one-third cup of sugar, two tablespoons each of lemon juice and butter. Pour half the mixture over the bananas, and bake twenty minutes in a slow oven. During the baking process baste with the remainder of the dressing.

Cream of Potato Soup.—Select three large potatoes weighing about a pound. Pare, wash and cover with boiling water; boil for five minutes; drain, and throw the water away. Cover with a pint of fresh, boiling water; add an onion, sliced, a bay leaf, a stalk of celery, chopped, or a quarter of a teaspoonful of celery seed; cover, and boil until the potatoes are tender. Press the whole through a sieve. Put one quart of milk in a double boiler. Rub together one tablespoonful of butter and two of flour; add to the milk, stir until thick and smooth. Add the potato, a rounding teaspoonful of salt and a salt-spoonful of white pepper. Stir over the fire for five minutes, and serve at once. This soup is not good if reheated.

To-Morrow? Why, to-morrow I may be myself with Yesterday's ten thousand years.

Some Breakfast Cakes.

Rice Griddle Cakes.—Two cupfuls of cold boiled rice, one pint of flour, one tablespoonful of sugar, half teaspoonful salt, two of baking powder, one egg, and a half pint of milk. Bake to a dark brown and serve with honey.

Plain Waffles.—Take a cake of any good yeast and make a sponge in the evening in the usual way. Next morning add two or three eggs, according to how many you have, one will do if the supply is small. Thin the sponge with milk; add a little sugar and they are ready to bake.

Crushed Wheat Griddle Cakes.—One teacupful of crushed wheat, two pints of flour, two spoonfuls of white sugar, half a teaspoonful of salt, two of baking powder, one egg and one pint of milk. Boil the wheat in a half pint of water one hour before mixing it. Bake brown.

French Pan Cakes.—Beat smoothly together six eggs and a half a pound of flour. Melt four ounces of butter and add to the batter, with one ounce of sugar and a half pint of milk. Put a spoonful at a time into buttered frying-pan, and spread evenly on the surface.

Indian Pan Cakes.—Take a pint of cornmeal, a teaspoonful of salt, one of soda, pour on boiling water to make a thick mush; let stand until cool; add the yolks of four eggs, half a cupful of flour and stir in as much buttermilk as will make a good batter. Beat the whites of the eggs and stir them in. Bake in a well-greased skillet.

Bread Griddle Cakes.—Put half a pound of bread free from crust in warm water to soak. Beat one egg, half a pint of milk and a tablespoonful of brown sugar mixed together; add a scant teaspoonful of salt and two of baking powder. Drain the soaked bread dry and mix in the milk, thicken with one pint of flour and beat to a smooth batter. Bake on a hot griddle. Sprinkle with powdered sugar.

Soda.—Bicarbonate of soda is invaluable as a tooth cleanser. It counteracts the acidity which is so deleterious to enamel, and it may be used every night, applying with a brush, quite as one would a powder. Once a day is sufficient to use this rinse, although it should be applied after eating acids or sweets. Than this there is no better, simpler way of preserving the teeth.

With every tender and bleed after brushing, a powder made half an ounce of precipitated chalk, a quarter of an ounce of borax, an eighth of an ounce of powdered myrrh and orris root is excellent.

A very strong bleaching powder, and one that should not be used oftener than once in two weeks, is made of half an ounce of pumice stone in impalpable powder, a quarter of an ounce each of bicarbonate of soda and powdered talc and three drops of oil of lavender. The powder is worked into the oil, sifting many times, and forcing through the lumps.

If the pumice stone is omitted the mixture can be used daily, and is particularly good when there is an excess as acid in the system.

Mrs. Patten On Wheat.

James A. Patten, they say, eased his grip on wheat because the tender heart of Mrs. Patten was touched by the tales of distress resulting from the high price of bread material, says the Buffalo Enquirer. "Get out of it, Jim," she is said to have begged. "All right, I'll get out," Jim is said to have answered. It may be just a good story, but it is believable. If Patten had wheat where he could make the price what he pleased it is more likely that the suggestion of mercy would come from the lady than the man of the house.

A Siamese girl, Miss Hilda Anoon Traa, has come to America in order to familiarize herself with educational methods, with a view to opening a school of her own in her native country. Miss Traa will start in one of the lowest of the classes in a school at Hartford, Conn., where she will take up kindergarten methods and music. She will spend three years in America.

Lalumae.

The skies they were ashen and sober; The leaves they were crisped and sere— The leaves they were withering and sere; It was night in the lonesome October Of my most immemorial year;

It was hard by the dim lake of Auber,

In the misty mid-region of Weir—

It was down by the dank tarn of Auber,

In the ghoul-haunted woodland of Weir.

It took Nellie Bly 80 days to travel round the world, but if you send for a pack of 50 postal cards you can take the same trip she took in 8 minutes. A complete description of each picture is given and a blank space for correspondence. Why pay more for cards? These cards are water colored and we will send you the 50 cards by return mail, no delay, and renew Green's Fruit Grower one year, all for 50 cents.



HOLIDAYS ARE KODAK DAYS

There's twice the pleasure in every outing for those who Kodak. Not merely the increased pleasure of the day's trip, but afterward, added pleasure in the possession of pictures of people and places and incidents that have gone to make up the day's enjoyment.

And anybody can make good pictures with a Kodak or a Brownie Camera. Every step is simple now. There's no dark-room for any part of the work. Loading, unloading, developing, printing, are all by daylight. You can easily do it all; or if you prefer may "press the button" and leave it to another to "do the rest."

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KODAKS, \$5.00 to \$100.00.

Brownie Cameras, they work like Kodaks, \$1.00 to \$12.00.

Ask your dealer or write us for the 1909 Kodak Catalogue.

EASTMAN KODAK CO.

376 State Street, ROCHESTER, N. Y.
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Can Your Surplus Fruits and Vegetables Big Profits

Don't let your surplus fruits and vegetables go to waste. Can them, the same as a large canning factory. There's room in a market for canned goods, and for a small investment you can buy a

STAHL
Canning Outfit
and build up a big, profitable business.
All sizes; fully guaranteed. Write
for catalogue.
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HOME CANNING

30% faster using our No-Exhaust System. Any size outfit with Money Back Guarantee. You need no experience and little capital. Send postal for catalog.

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THE BOSS CREAM RAISER

will raise the cream between milkings and give you sweet skim milk for house and stock. Ice not necessary, cold water or spring water will do the work. No skimming, no crocks and pans to handle. **TEN DAYS FREE TRIAL Price \$3.25 and up, 60,000 of these machines in use today. Bond for Free Catalog. BLUFFTON CREAM SEPARATOR CO., Box H, BLUFFTON, O.**

FOLDING BATH TUB
Weight 16 Pounds. Costs little.
Requires little water.
Write for special offer.
N. Y. P. Bath Mfg. Company,
103 Chambers St., N. Y.

JUST OUT Low-priced, 3-lb Mop; turn crank to wring; hands keep clean. Women all buy; 150¢ to agents; exclusive territory given; catalog free.

U. S. MOP CO., 651 Main Street, Leipzig, O.

Freckles

We can positively remove any case of Freckles with **STILLMAN'S FRECKLE CREAM**. This is a strong assertion, but we will refund your money if not satisfied. Our remedy is prepared for this one ailment. Write for particulars.

STILLMAN CREAM CO., Dept. "10," AURORA, ILL

GENUINE BARGAINS IN HIGH-GRADE Upright Pianos. Slightly used instruments: 12 Steinways from \$350 up; 6 Webers from \$250 up; 9 Krakatoas from \$250 up; 7 Knabes from \$250 up; 3 Chickagongs from \$250 up; also ordinary second-hand Uprights \$75 up; also 10 very fine Parlor Grand pianos at about half. Write for full particulars. Cash or easy monthly payments. Lyon & Healy, 62 Adams St., Chicago. We ship everywhere on approval.

GALL STONES or any LIVER DISEASE. Write me ALL about it. Will tell of a cure FREE. Address E. C. COVEY, R. F. D. 5, Lansing, Mich.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never fails to restore gray hair to its youthful coloring. Cures scalp disease & falling hair. 50c, and \$1.00 at Druggists.

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Latest Designs in Self-Transferable Embroidery Patterns

Transferring the design to the material is very simple. Directions:—Place the pattern face downward on the material and press with a hot iron, being careful that the material is laid on a smooth surface and free from wrinkles. These designs can be worked in silk floss, French embroidery cotton or mercerized lustre thread.

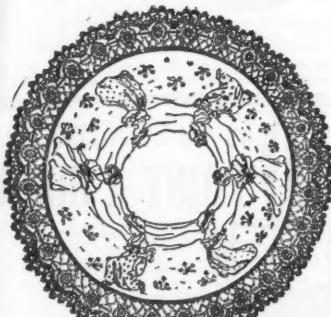
All Patterns 10 Cents Each



No. 807.—Conventional flower and leaf design, to be transferred to shirtwaist of linen, silk, messaline, Persian or Victoria lawn, and worked with mercerized cotton or embroidery silk in delicate shades of green and some appropriate color in French and eyelet embroidery stitch.



No. 520.—Conventional blossom design, to be transferred to corset-cover of fine nainsook, batiste, lawn or jaconet and embroidered with mercerized cotton. The design surrounds an initial which should be carefully printed when ordering the pattern.



No. 816.—Design for outline embroidery, to be transferred to centrepiece of any desired size, developed in fine lawn, scrim, linen, Indian-head cotton, messaline, silk or satin, and worked with mercerized cotton or heavy embroidery silk, the edge finished with a border of heavy lace.

Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

How to Use Surplus Fruit by Evaporation, Canning, Etc.

A subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower tells us that he had a large crop of Japan plums for which there was little demand in his locality in a fresh state as picked from the trees.

Not knowing of any better way to dispose of this surplus fruit, he employed a number of industrious women and set them at work canning the plums after the usual method of the housewife without any machinery or canning devices, using Mason's glass jars, the same as are usually used by farmers' wives in putting up fruit for the family use.

As may be supposed after several weeks work this fruit grower found his cellar well filled with canned plums. He was careful to secure the services of one or more women particularly well skilled in home fruit canning, therefore he met with no loss by air getting into the cans and destroying the fruit. If fresh rubbers are used and the cans are covered when the fruit is well heated there is but little danger of the fruit spoiling. It is the use of old rubbers beneath the covers that causes a larger part of the loss of home canned fruit.



This fruit grower, not having had previous experience with canning fruit, did not know how his product would be accepted by the grocers and others, but when he offered it for sale he found that it attracted attention at once as a novelty in the market and he had no difficulty in placing considerable of his product with the hotels, restaurants and higher grade grocers. After these people had tasted his fruit and he had been approved by their patrons, he was besieged with orders and in a short space of time he was entirely sold out of canned plums.

He tells us that the plums thus canned, after deducting all expenses, paid him much better than if he had sold the plums as picked from the trees at what would be considered good paying prices.

Here is an illustration of one way to dispose of surplus fruit, and there are many other ways. The juices of plums, grapes, strawberries, blackberries, currants and other fruit are attractive and desirable and can be put up in many ways to attract purchasers. There is a large factory in Rochester employing thousands of men and women in extracting and preparing the juices of various fruits for use at soda fountains and for refreshing drinks and other purposes.

Green's Fruit Grower has long claimed that while fruit growing is the most profitable method of occupying the soil, nevertheless that fruit growing requires greater exercise of the mental faculties than farming. Here is an instance where the ingenuity of the man is tested. His crop is not saleable in its fresh state and he must find some other means of using it. Such mental activity is good schooling for anyone, therefore fruit growers should be more intelligent than the average ruralist and is more intelligent because he is compelled to use his head more actively and to a better purpose than the average farmer.

Evaporating Fruits.

By evaporating or drying fruits, the fruit grower has an easier method of using his surplus product than by canning. When I started fruit growing I sold nearly all of my small fruits from wagons but sometimes a wagon would return with a few crates of black raspberries. Expecting this I had built a tower six feet square and eighteen feet high with series of trays fitted into it, approachable by doors on one side. Beneath these trays was an ordinary heating stove. I placed these surplus raspberries on these trays of cloth or wire and with a moderate heat they were soon dried sufficiently to be stored in paper bags and later sold at 25 cents per pound which paid me as well as to sell them in their fresh state.

If the fruit grower is growing fruit on a large scale it might pay him to build an up-to-date evaporator in which the trays of fruit are kept revolving on endless chains over a heated furnace. Here apples, peaches and other fruits could be quickly and successfully evaporated.

The fruit grower is growing fruit on a large scale it might pay him to build an up-to-date evaporator in which the trays of fruit are kept revolving on endless chains over a heated furnace. Here apples, peaches and other fruits could be quickly and successfully evaporated.

These words are real—they are honest.

Every order was delivered, accepted and the money paid in cash. Every letter is right here in our office, and we will give the full

postoffice address of any man or woman we have named if you doubt. This is a big, reliable, manufacturing company, incorporated under the laws of the State of Ohio, and every statement we make is absolutely sincere and true.

YOU CAN MAKE THIS MONEY: You can make

\$3000.00 in 3 Months

Selling this great invention—The Easy-Wringing Mop—

the biggest money maker of the age. Think of it!

A Self-Wringing Mop. No putting hands into the dirty water. No slopping against woodwork.

No soiled clothes. No contracting deadly disease from touching hands to filth and germs that come from floor.

Can use scalding water containing strong lye. Two turns of crank wrings out every drop of water. Makes house-

keeping a pleasure—makes the day happy. Simple, practical, reliable, it lasts for years. Every woman is interest-

ed—and buys. No talking necessary—it sells itself.

Simply show it and take the order. Could you imagine any easier way to sell?

We want more agents, salesmen, managers, to fill orders, appoint, supply, control sub-agents 150 per cent profit. No investment required. We own patents and give you exclusive territory, protection, co-operation, assistance. You can't fail, because you risk nothing. **HUNDREDS ARE GETTING RICH.** Act quick.

Reserve your county today. **WE WANT A HUNDRED MEN AND WOMEN.**

Send no Money: Only you name and address on postal card for information, offer and val-

ue. Tomorrows belongs to the one behind the opportunity.

is open TODAY. This is the first time this advertisement has appeared in this publication. Write at once.

THE U. S. MOP COMPANY, 709 MAIN ST., LEIPSIC, OHIO.

Buy Direct From the Producer

Save Importer's, Wholesaler's and Retailer's Profits.

This magnificent French Curl Ostrich Plume is full 17 inches in length, made of the highest grade of fine ostrich selected from the male bird. Has a very large head and is extra wide, with heavy drooping feathers. Let us send you this Plume on approval. Send us your express office C. O. D. with privilege of examination. If satisfactory pay the express agent \$1.00 and the Plume is yours. If, however, you do not think this the most marvelous value you ever saw, if you can duplicate your order, we will refund your 1.00. Or if you prefer to send the full amount, \$1.00, we will send the Plume by return mail, postage prepaid, and if not satisfactory, we will promptly refund your money. We take all the risk. For complete line of Ostrich Feathers, including bargains in White Plumes, write for catalog.

SPECIAL FULL 18-INCH OSTRICH PLUME \$2.28

South African Importing Co., Dept. 29, 1541 Wabash Ave., Chicago

Genesee Wesleyan Seminary
Lima, N. Y., near Rochester
\$224 TO \$244 YEARLY pays all expenses
Founded 1839. Has 30,000 students. Faculty 18 members. Five Literary Courses. Graduates enter first-class colleges on our certificate. Strong schools of Art, Music, Oratory, Commercial, Stenography, English Bible. All rooms steam and electricity. Power laundry. Baths convenient. Fresh spring water by pipe. Sanitary, safe morally. A Christian school. Write Principal.
Rev. L. F. CONGDON, Ph.D., D.D.

GOLD WEDDING RING FREE
Send for 10 packages of our beautiful gold and gold embossed post cards to distribute. In each, send us the \$1 when collected and we will send you by return mail this very fine 14K gold filled heavy band ring, not the cheap kind. Address R. F. MOSES, 40 Household Bldg., Topeka, Kan.
GREAT MONEY MAKER FOR AGENTS
Sell Magnetic Combs and get rich; agents wild with success. They remove dandruff; stop falling hair; RELIEVE HEADACHE, never break. Send 2c stamp for sample. PROF. LONG, 787 Ash St., PEKIN, ILL.

Here is a recipe for a china cement which may be found useful:

Into a thick solution of gum arabic and water stir thoroughly plaster of paris until the mixture is of the consistency of cream; apply with a brush to the broken edges of the china and join together. In three days the article cannot be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement adds to its value. This has been thoroughly tested.

A girl who is not a tomboy will never amount to much anyhow.



Standard Calicoes

Our grandmothers wore Simpson-Eddystone Silver Grey cotton prints. Our mothers are wearing them today. Ask them about quality—how they wear and hold their color. Let them show you the neat stylish patterns.

Quality was paramount in grandmother's time. The same today in Simpson-Eddystone Prints.

Standard for over 65 years.

Ask your dealer for Simpson-Eddystone Prints. If he hasn't them write us his name. We'll help him supply you. Don't accept substitutes and imitations.

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Here's the ICELESS REFRIGERATOR

So Much Talked About—No Ice Required



Yet it keeps milk, meats, etc., longer than an ice box. All we ask is your permission to let the Allwin Iceless Refrigerator prove itself in your home.

KEEPING FOOD WITHOUT ICE

is an easy problem. The Temperature of the Earth—Evaporation of Moisture—Circulation of Air—three of Nature's principles combined makes the Allwin Iceless the most remarkable refrigerator ever made. It can be installed on the well platform, porch or kitchen and lowered into the well, cistern, or 8 feet underground anywhere. First cost the only cost—Inexpensive—Sanitary—Always maintains an even temperature. We want to see an Iceless Refrigerator on 30 days' Free Trial. If it doesn't prove every claim we make for it and more too, then it shan't cost you a cent. Send us your name and address for our free catalogue and special offer. Do it now.

GALE MFG. CO., 124 Adams St., Galesburg, Ill.

Days Free Trial

Freight Prepaid

TURN CRANK
TO WRING
THE NEW EASY
WRINGER MOP



The above cut shows mop wrung up dry, and pictures the good, strong, substantial material used throughout. When mop is raised from floor it automatically straightens out ready for wringing.

This smaller picture shows mop wrung up dry. It spreads out and is held down to floor at all points.



My cherry orchard in full bloom; 95 trees; 12 years old. The tall trees on hill are soft maple around the house. W. N. Thielen, Pierce City, Mo.



Letters From the People.

"Prudent questioning is the half of knowledge."—Proverb.

Banks of Brook.—I have cut a new channel for a "dry" brook which at times is quite unruly. I have sought to straighten and deepen it so as to keep it within bounds. The banks to a depth of one to two feet, are rather loose soil and liable to wash when full. The depth of channel is some four feet; consequently, when empty of water for many weeks, the banks would become quite dry. Now, can you suggest something that I can put on that would form a sod of sufficient thickness and strength without taking possession of the premises? It is on the south side of a village lot and I wish to avoid the shade of the tree willow.—S. C. Stillman.

C. A. Green's reply: I can suggest nothing to hold the soil on the banks of the channel or the ~~driven better than~~ to sod or quack grass, poplar or willow trees or something of that kind. Small poplar trees can be sold at \$10 per hundred which will answer every purpose.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower: I noticed a communication in the April number of your paper headed "Western Sharks," and signed C. D. McNurlen, which is very misleading, and I feel should have notice at my hands. I have lived in Oregon since 1866, having been raised in Illinois, and have resided in many parts of this state, and speak probably more intelligently than Mr. McNurlen unless he has had the same experience. Even though the people and cattle did perish with cold in a car, as he states (which I never heard of, and I take over a dozen leading newspapers), it is probably only what would have happened in some part of any state of the Union under like circumstances.

Oregon is a state of many climates, being mountains and valleys and having an extensive coast line, along which I lived sixteen years and not over once in sixteen years did I see ice over one inch thick, while here it freezes much harder and often frosts late in spring and early in fall, being 4,000 feet higher than the ocean coast, and near snow mountains, yet thirty miles from here and 2,000 feet lower, apricots, melons, peaches and grapes, as well as all the harder fruits and vegetables grow fine, and the people here who grow grain, hay, stock and the harder fruits and vegetables, are a prosperous and intelligent people, and so far as honesty of purpose goes I will match the citizens of Oregon with any state in the Union. As the same truth that Mr. McNurlen applies to Oregon advertisers applies to all such advertisers in every state, and "these things ought not to be so," but they are, and knowing this, Mr. McNurlen ought to have known better than to have pictured in his mind's eye a "paradise in Oregon." I think it was General Sheridan who said "war is hell," but my Bible teaches me that this world is hell; where God's banished angels spoken of in Rev. 12:7, 8 and 9 are banished too; and get in here by birth, the same as the body of our elder brother Christ did, and then are called men and women, and are put here in God's penitentiary world for reformation, and as "they go forth from the womb speaking lies," what better should we expect than the conditions that prevail, not only in Oregon, but all over the world? I thoroughly believe Oregon to be one of the most desirable states in

the Union, but that it has drawbacks goes without saying. But any reasonably intelligent man or woman that can not succeed in some part of Oregon, by reasonable industry and frugality in a few years, is certainly deserving of my pity, though they reside anywhere in the United States. Very little that has ever been printed in advertising Oregon is less than exact truth, but the bane of all advertising is the fact that the drawbacks or unpleasant things are never mentioned once in Oregon, or in other states, and if one allows for this "shrinkage" and comes to Oregon without a head full of air castles and works intelligently, there need be no failure.—R. D. Sanford, Oregon.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—Allow me, please, space to answer "Western Sharks," in your April number. Evidently the writer is disgruntled, and he is not altogether truthful. His statement about the weather may have been true about eastern Oregon, but it was not true about western Oregon, and, perhaps, was local only and momentary. From about the middle of November, 1908, to New Year's Day, 1909, I received peach trees and strawberry plants from three different nursery companies two away east, Green's and one other, and planted them at that time. The fore part of January, 1909, western Oregon had an unusual snow fall, which stayed with us about two weeks. The ground was frozen little if any, and certainly no stock or immigrants or anyone else froze to death west of the Cascade mountains. December 21, 1908, and January 13, 1909, I received from Green's Nursery Co., Rochester, N. Y., several apple trees by mail. As the ground was very wet and soon covered with snow, I heeled them in and waited till the middle of March, 1909, and planted them. These trees and strawberry plants all appear to be starting well. I hope for good success with them. December 1, 1908, I plowed in six rows of potatoes. They are now about all up and our hope is good for early potatoes. Our peas, onions from seed, cow kale, etc., are up and growing nicely at this date, April 19. Strawberries in bloom, pear, cherry, apple and plum trees in bloom and leafing out. Peach trees, too. Blackberry and raspberry bushes will soon be in bloom, nothing preventing. Our spring, at present, is unusually dry and chilly, but our grass, vetch, oats and wheat are growing finely. Unless the Lord wills otherwise, we look for good crops this year. Yes, Oregon is trying to divert to us more of the immigration that has been going to surrounding states. We feel this is not wrong. True, some of our people have exaggerated doubtless, but is not this true everywhere? Oregon is not paradise, neither is any other part of the United States, to say nothing of Canada. Just as anywhere else, anyone coming to Oregon needs to look about carefully and use good judgment before locating. And then still he needs to use good judgment, work and will to succeed and success will come. I know, for I have been here on the ground for five years now, coming here from Oklahoma. My little forty-acre farm in the foot-hills of Benton county, Oregon, is not for sale. I would not exchange it for one in the frozen blizzard, stormbound east. True, it is not all a bed of roses and other flowers, but those of us who are succeeding are not looking for a soft place in this life, neither are we whining nor calling others hard names. If you want to change your location, come to Oregon, come hopefully and determined to succeed. I am nearing seventy years old, but I keep pegging away.—F. G. Miller, Oregon.

Green's Fruit Grower: In Fruit Grower of April, I notice on page 13 a question asked "Does it pay to set out



"I wish that I had bought Amatite Roofing It needs no Painting."

WHY should you buy a roofing that needs to be painted every little while to keep it tight, when, for the same money or less, you can buy Amatite which needs no painting?

Amatite is waterproofed with Coal Tar Pitch, — the greatest waterproofing material known. Water can't get through it. It gives the kind of protection that only the ideal roof can give.

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FREE SAMPLE

We should like to send you a sample of Amatite so that you can look it over. We know that anyone who will examine the proposition will buy Amatite ten times out of ten. We should be glad to send you this sample and booklet immediately. Write to nearest office.



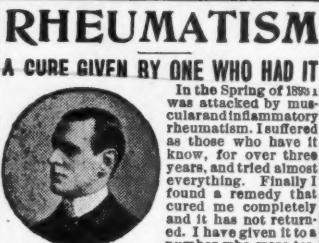
an orchard when you are fifty years old?" Unless you have had some experience in planting orchards, perhaps you ~~were~~ ^{want} a few years and get better posted how to proceed and what varieties to plant. I am seventy-eight years old last year. I sent to Green's Nursery for 200 trees or more and set them out as per directions given in Fruit Grower and only lost one or two, but what grew thrifty and well last summer. This spring I am setting out a few more and experimenting with different varieties to see what kind will stand in this high altitude, 5,600 feet above sea level, and expect to live to see them bear fruit for a number of years. I went around with a cane, as I was somewhat lame, caused by knee being dislocated twice and a load of hay turning over with me, throwing me violently on the frozen ground and smashing up my thigh, so I lay on my back for twenty-eight days, could not turn over, but last fall I put away my cane and struck out to live to a hundred years. If the Lord wills, why not? Moses lived longer than that. As your faith be, so be it unto you, where there is a will there is a way, if the will is in the order of the Lord. I take the Fruit Grower and like it very much. It should be in every farmer and orchard man's hand, for its help and usefulness. As I am going to occupy until the Lord come, you can continue sending it to me. Yours, for a hundred years old, if the Lord wills.—O. S. Loomis, Colorado.

Green's Fruit Grower: I notice that in your April issue someone asks about how to keep rabbits and woodchucks out of a cabbage field, and as I have had some practical experience, perhaps it may be well to tell what I learned.

I found I could not keep them out with fence or traps, and while a good dog helps, it did not prevent the mischief, so I took a day off and hunted up all the holes I could find and first secured small sulphur fumigating square candles, cost 7c apiece, and put a little kerosene in the tin which comes with them. I put this into a tin can and using a paper stuck into the kerosene for a wick, lighted this and put into the hole several inches; blocking the entrance to the hole by putting in dirt so that the fumes of the sulphur gas would not escape.

My trouble stopped immediately, and while I may not have found all the rabbit or woodchuck holes, I had no trouble that summer and very little since.

Before I found this out I lost about half an acre of squash and the same of cabbage and beans. If you choose to quote from the above, I am sure any-one trying it will find success.—Claude H. Adams, Mass.



RHEUMATISM

A CURE GIVEN BY ONE WHO HAD IT

In the Spring of 1884 I was attacked by muscular and inflammatory rheumatism. I suffered as those who have it know, for over three years, and tried almost everything. Finally I found a remedy that cured me completely and has not returned. I have given to number who are terribly afflicted, and it effected a cure in every case. Anyone desiring to give this precious remedy a trial, I will send it free. Address, Mark H. Jackson, No. 418 James Street, Syracuse, N. Y. Mr. Jackson is responsible. Above statement true.—P.M.

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We sell the best Ready Mixed House Paint made, and we issue a big Special Paint Catalog, showing the actual colors of all our Ready Mixed House Paints, and quoting the lowest prices ever heard of. We sell a guaranteed ready mixed house paint, made of absolutely pure materials and pure linseed oil, at 96 cents per gallon. We sell the highest grade barn and roof paint made, at 49 cents per gallon. Paint your house or barn or any other building, following the instructions in our Free Paint Book, and if you will do the work yourself (and you can do it just as well as a painter can do it), you can paint a good sized house for even less than \$10.00. Our paints cover more surface than any other over the purest of the materials used, and if you are thinking of painting your house or barn or any other building, you should first write us a postal card or letter and say, "Please send me your Free Paint Book," and the day your postal card or letter reaches us we will send this big Paint Book to you free, by return mail.

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Shaving Creams. Over 2,000 fast sellers. No one else sells them. We teach you how to make \$3 to \$10 a day.

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In the old apple tree.—Photo by Helen M. Goodhees, Ohio.

No one thing stated in the above but what I can vouch for, mostly from personal observation.—S. J. MacOmber.

Plums Rotting.

Editor. Green's Fruit Grower: In the February number of Green's Fruit Grower, the article on page 4, concerning the Lombard plum, calls for comment. I have two trees bought from different nurseries, planted in different parts of my acre and in different soils or aspects; but both act alike in that the fruit after growing well and giving fine promise of a crop, suddenly rots on the tree, usually just at the time it turns purple, sometimes later and sometimes while green. The trees have been in bearing since 1902, at which time, according to my notebook, there was a "heavy crop but every plum rotted before ripening." Since then I have saved a few for preserves by picking those not rotten and not ripe, as soon as the rot strikes them. I have no such trouble with Moore's Arctic nor the Ogon or Abundance, but a tree which I bought for a Bradshaw but is not true to name (a green-yellow plum), sometimes rots the same way. Damp weather, which we are sure to have in August for a few days at least, seems to hasten the rotting. I have also a "Prunus Simoni," now twenty years old since I bought it, which blooms every spring with a little million of beautiful blossoms, yet I have never picked a dozen ripe plums from it. It is true to name, healthy, in good soil and I can see no reason for its barrenness. Scarcely a plum sets and the few that do disappear in June.

Plums do well in the city on the clay soil. These that I am writing about are out on the sea side, but not quite down to the salt water's edge. The soil there is rocky, good sandy loam, but no clay. Apples, pears and cherries do well in it, and the ground is cultivated or was till within a year or two. I have never tried spraying with bordeaux mixture to prevent rot. I keep down black knot with a knife and vigilance, and spray once or twice if needed for caterpillars, with London purple.—J. M. Gould, Maine.

Reply by C. A. Green: The Lombard plum is more inclined to rot than most other varieties, possibly owing to the fact that it usually bears five or ten times as much fruit as it should. If you will thin out the plums when about the size of a small hazelnut, so that the plums will not touch each other, you will have less trouble from rotting. The bordeaux spray will also give you relief if you apply it soon after the fruit sets and again when the plums are more than half grown.

Trees True to Label.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: It seems almost impossible to have trees bear fruit true to name. I patronize nurseries only that advertise in strictly reliable agricultural journals; yet many varieties fail to come true to label. I have every reason to know whereof I speak, since as a physician, I plant trees, not so much for profit, as for pleasant recreation. I plant, therefore, many different varieties, thus necessitating my purchasing from various nurserymen. Thus, I first purchased from Green's Nursery in order to get the rare Garden Royal apple. I gave one company an order chiefly to secure a rare apple and grape. I patronized another to get the American, another rare apple, and a Dansville, N. Y., nursery to obtain Walker's Beauty apple and Hytakaye plum. Thus far, I have no complaint to offer against any of the above four firms. Of several other firms, I could speak equally well. Why not so of all?

A few words, by way of experience, will, I am sure, prove interesting, and perhaps profitable to your multitude of intelligent readers. Several years ago I purchased a bill of goods from a western nursery. Scarcely anything in the order is bearing true to label. One year ago I ordered 100 Catalpa Speciosa from a western nursery. The firm sent me locust instead of Catalpa. An eastern nursery sent me Cherry currants labeled "White Grape." I could multiply examples, but since "brevity is the soul of wit," I shall be as brief as possible.

I now come to the vital point. Why should such mistakes as those above cited occur? Must they not be due either to dishonesty or to carelessness? No such mistakes occur in collecting medical roots or herbs.

I have, or should have, over 150 varieties of apple. I can, without even the shadow of a doubt, say to a friend, "Here is a Baldwin, here a Kewick, here a Gano, and here a Zuzoff, provided they bear true to label." I can do the same with my forty-three varieties of grape, with my pears, plums, quinces and various other fruits.

True, many nurseries agree to replace trees that prove untrue. But what re-

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The United States Separator has built up a reputation for efficiency and durability that makes it the foremost machine from every standpoint of Separator requirements.

We prize that reputation and in the changes we have made for 1909 every feature that has helped to make the United States famous as the reliable separator has been retained.

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We have added "working points" and not fancy "talking points."

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\$29⁷⁵ FOR THIS NEW LOW DOWN AMERICAN \$29⁷⁵ CREAM SEPARATOR

A SEPARATOR THAT EXCELS ANY SEPARATOR IN THE WORLD

DON'T HESITATE BECAUSE OUR PRICE IS LOW. The quality is high; we ask no more. It is up to date, well built and well finished. It runs easier, skims closer and has a simpler bowl with fewer parts than any other cream separator. Don't accept our word for it. Judge for yourself. Our offer enables you to do this at our expense. Write us a postcard or a letter and receive by mail, postage paid, our 1909 catalogues, which illustrate the machine in detail, and fully explain all about the Low Down AMERICAN. It also describes the surprisingly liberal LONG TIME TRIAL proposition we can make you. Competition is dead by the quality and price we make. Our generous terms of purchase will astound you. Remember, we are the oldest exclusively manufacturer of separators in America, and the first to sell direct to the public. You are not dealing with any agent, middleman or catalogue house when dealing with us. Not one single profit is paid anyone between ourselves and our customer. You save all agents' dealers' even catalogue houses' costs and get a superior machine by dealing with us. New Low Down AMERICAN is the market and our own (the manufacturer's) guarantee protects you on every AMERICAN Separator. We can ship immediately. Western orders filled from Western points. Write us and get our great offer and handle free catalogue on our New Low Down AMERICAN Separator. Address

AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO., Box 1121, BAINBRIDGE, N. Y.

compense is this to the man who waits twelve or fifteen years, only in the end to have his Banana bear Ben Davis apples? Besides, in the meantime, the nursery may change hands, or go out of business.

There is no more reason why the nurseryman should sell me a Ben Davis apple, labeled "Banana," than why I should prescribe for him strychnine, and label the bottle "sarsaparilla."

The nurseryman should make good, just as the physician, the druggist, the merchant, or others are required to make good. Replacing the tree at the end of several years does not compensate for the years of labor spent in care and cultivation. Refunding the original price paid is more an insult than anything else.

I believe the day will come when our leading nurserymen will offer a reward of say \$50 or \$100 for every tree or plant sold by them that proves untrue. To the one inaugurator of this movement, it would mean a fortune. Let the purchaser plant his trees in the presence of one or more reliable witnesses, each of whom, under oath, make a plat of the orchard, thus eliminating any possibility of mistake. In this way, and in this way only, can our nurseries be placed upon the same sound and reliable basis that holds in all other great business enterprises of the world.—J. A. Cox, M. D., West Va.

George Thorndike Angell, the friend of dumb animals and the leader in the humane educational movement in the United States, died at Boston recently at the age of eighty-six. Mr. Angell was for the past twenty years president of the American Humane Educational Association which he had helped to establish and as editor of "Our Dumb Animals," he made a national reputation for himself, especially for the manner in which he handled the late President Roosevelt. He traveled all over the United States and many other countries in pursuance of his humane work and caused to be established more than 70,000 bands of mercy.

Think all you speak, but speak not all you think,
Thoughts are your own; your words are so no more.
Where Wisdom steers, wind cannot make you sink.
Lips never err when Wisdom keeps the door.

—Delaune.

Genasco Ready Roofing

Made of Trinidad Lake Asphalt, nature's great weather-resister. For every building on the farm.

Every roll guaranteed. Look for the trade-mark. Write for samples and Good Roof Guide Book.

THE BARBER ASPHALT PAVING COMPANY

Largest producers of asphalt and largest manufacturers of ready roofing in the world.

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SPRAY PUMPS

TAKE OFF YOUR HAT TO THE MYERS

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The pump that pumps hay and the best pump now. The cheapest pump, that's a Myers. Pumps, Hay Tools & Barn Door Hangers. Send for catalog and prices. P. E. Myers & Bro., Ashland, Ohio.

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GRAFTING WAX

Price of Grafting Wax, $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. 15c.; 1 lb. 25c.
Postpaid 25c. " 40c.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

WHEELS, FREIGHT PAID \$8.75

for 4 Buggy Wheels, Steel Tires. With Rubber Tires, \$12.50. 1 1/2 in. wheels $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 in. tread. Buggy Tops \$5.50. Seats \$3.50. Top Bagged \$2.00. Harness, \$2. Leaves home to buy dogs. Catalogue Free. Repair Wheels, \$3.00. Wagons Umbrella Park, W. M. Morris, Cincinnati, Ohio.

MAKE YOUR OWN REPAIRS

Mends Harness, Shoes, Canvas; makes lock-stitch like sewing machine. Big money for agents. \$1.00 postpaid.

C. A. MYERS CO., Box D

657 Woodlawn Ave. Chicago, Ill.

How About These Important Things?
C. A. Green to His Man John.

"I see you have bundles of trees, vines and plants to set out, John. Do you know that there are two important things to be considered in setting out those living creatures?"

"I don't know just what you refer to."

"Well, one of those things is this, and it is usually overlooked. The earth over the roots of each plant, vine and tree must be made as firm as possible, just as firm as you would make the earth about a fence post which you were setting. I have planted hundreds of thousands of trees, I have employed thousands of men to do this work, and I have found that unless some competent person stands over these planters they will pat the dirt softly about the roots of the trees and then leave it. This patting will not do at all. You should take your heel and jam it into the ground, making the earth absolutely firm about the roots, if you want those trees to live. See how firm the earth is around the tree which has been growing four or five years. The earth is absolutely solid. Now after planting those trees, etc., you should leave the earth as firm as it would be around the roots of a tree that has been growing ten years."

"What is the other important thing to be done?"

"The next most important thing is to cut back the branches of the tree to correspond with the cutting off of the roots in digging the trees. Cut off the branches so as to leave simply short stubs six inches long. On peach trees cut off every branch, leaving simply a straight stick for a trunk, without any top. Cut back the grape vines leaving only two or three buds. Cut back rose bushes, currant bushes and gooseberry plants."

"Yes sir, I think I understand."

"Another important thing is to cut off the ends of the wounded roots which will induce them to heal over rapidly and will cause new roots to branch out at those points."

Smudge Pots Save Fruit Crop.

Two hundred thousand smudge pots in which fires were kept burning through the night by an army of men, women and children probably saved from destruction by cold the fruit crop of the Grand Valley, estimated this year to be worth three million dollars.

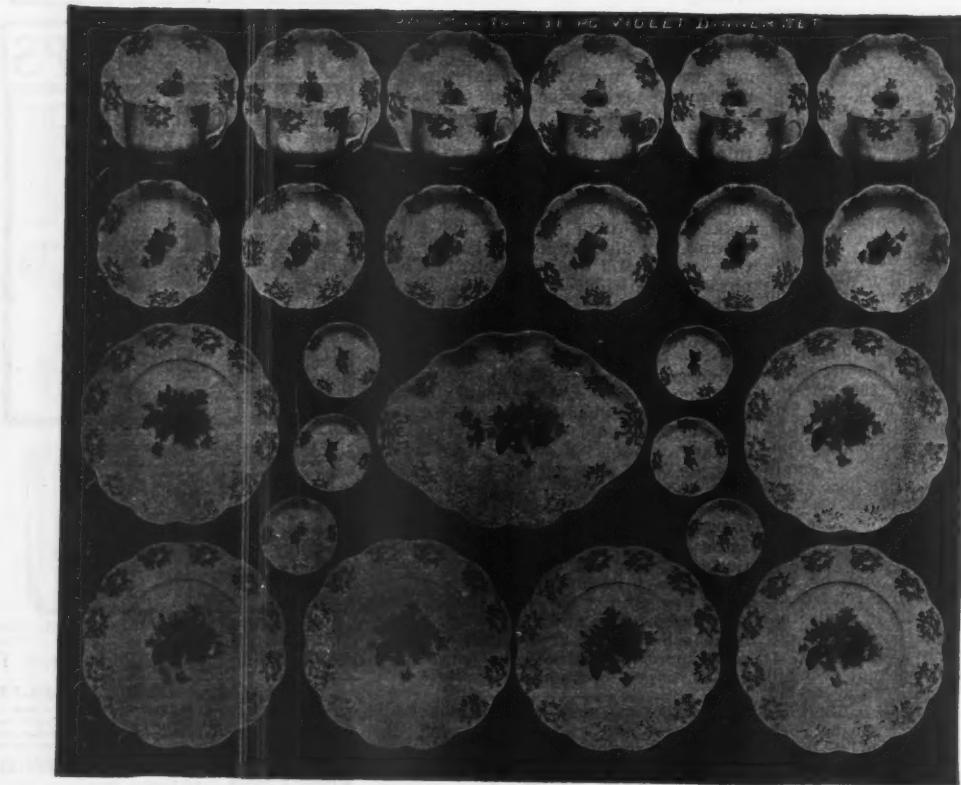
All during last night the country, from Deboque and Polisade to Fruita and Toma, was lighted by the glare of the fire pots distributed throughout the fruit orchards. Outside the smudging districts the temperature fell as low as 20 degrees and orchards were badly damaged.

The look of sympathy; the gentle word, Spoken so low that only angels heard; The secret act of pure self-sacrifice, Unseen by man, but marked by angel's eyes,

These are not lost.

—Metcalf.

Order this Set of Dishes now and make yourself a Handsome Present



If your order is received before July 30th, we will mail you a handsome reproduction of an oil painting entitled "Cattle by the Lake," securely packed in a strong tube. Size of picture, 16 x 20 inches.

National Convention of Nurserymen at Rochester, N. Y.

One of the largest conventions that Rochester has had in some time will be that of the National Nurserymen's Association of America, which will meet at the Hotel Seneca on June 8, 9 and 10.

Fully a thousand representatives from every state in the Union will be in Rochester for the three days sessions. In the large ballroom of the Hotel Seneca there will be an exhibition of flowers, besides a display of nurserymen's goods, machinery and tools.

Late Transplanting.—It is not generally known that where strawberry or raspberry plants are growing upon the home grounds, they can be transplanted with safety all through June. In fact, strawberries can be planted at any time during the summer months if you have the plants growing on your home place. After the early vegetables are taken off from the garden it is my practice to plant a few rows of strawberries in July, August or September. I take up two or three plants with a spade full of earth, being careful not to loosen the roots from the earth. I set these balls of earth with the plants attached in the rows and the plants scarcely stop growing. Such plants bear a large crop next year.

Tip black cap raspberry plants can also be taken up with a ball of earth attached to the roots after a new growth of from five to ten inches has been made. Plants of the red raspberry are not so easily transplanted as the tip branches of the black raspberry, but even these plants I have transplanted successfully after they were six inches to a foot in height of the new growth.

Delaware Strawberries.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: The census of 1900 showed that in the previous year 7,000,000 quarts of strawberries were shipped from Sussex county, Delaware. Careful estimates place the Sussex county crop this year at fully twice this amount. Nearly or quite 10,000,000 quarts will be shipped from Bridgeville, Selbyville and Laurel. Other large shipping points are Milford, Delmar, Frankford, Dagsboro, Millsboro, Georgetown, Lewes and Greenwood. Large quantities will also be shipped from Kent county, especially from Felton, Woodside, Wyoming, Dover, Cheswold, Breton and Smyrna. This crop is bringing marked prosperity to thousands of Delaware farmers. Shipments from the lower end of the state in carload lots will begin about May 20, and from Kent county about a week later. The season will continue from four to six weeks. The quality of the fruit promises to be better than ever before.

* The Belgian hare in town is thrice pauper compared with the jack rabbit on the prairie.

CARROLLTON WARE

This Engraving Illustrates Our 31-piece Set.

N. B.—Send for our complete circular showing this set of dishes in the different colors—violets with green leaves in center, border design in pure gold.

This ware is of a fine grade of porcelain, which is light weight, and said to be very tough and durable. It is snowy white in color and has a genuine China glaze, which gives it a smooth and velvety appearance.

The shapes are the latest Haviland design, with deep scalloped edges, and handsomely ornamented with scroll work. Each piece is decorated with a beautiful cluster of violets, with foliage and green leaves all in natural colors. Each piece has also an elaborate semi-border of vining sprays in pure gold. The decorations are burned into the ware.

The 31-piece set consists of six cups, six saucers, six dinner plates, six dessert, six individual butters, and one meat platter.

Receiver to pay freight charges. Weight, boxed, about 20 pounds.

Note.—We have two shipping points—one east and one west. Dinner set will be sent from the one nearest your home, hence freight or express charges will be light. Read what some of our patrons say about this set:

Mr. Charles A. Green:—Received the dinner set in good order; they are certainly very pretty and one of the most liberal offers I have ever seen given with any paper. I thank you very much for the same.—Mrs. R. D. Wilson, Vanceburg, Ky., Jan. 13, 1908.

Editor Green's Fruit Grower:—I want to write to you thanking you for the pretty dishes we received from you the day before Christmas. The dishes are as you represented them, very neat and nice. We have used them every day since they came. Sickness has delayed my writing you before.—Mrs. Henry Clark, Orange, Conn., Jan. 20, 1908.

Mr. Charles A. Green:—I received the set of dishes O. K. My wife thinks they are beauties. Please accept our thanks for same. We wish you and your paper much success. The "Fruit Grower" is hard to beat.—Daniel E. Hartnett, Dover, Del., Jan. 24, 1908.

Green's Fruit Grower:—I have received the dishes and am delighted with them. They reached me in good condition. Thanking you for your liberal offer and straight dealing.—Marcia L. Moore, Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 2, 1908.

Mr. Green:—We desire to thank you for the beautiful dinner set you sent us in connection with your good paper a few days ago, which arrived in good condition. The dishes are certainly fine, both in appearance as well as durability.—William Mote, Hayden, Ind., Jan. 16, 1908.

Our Offer: A paid-in-advance subscription to January, 1913, and this 31-piece set of dishes for \$2.75. Address, Green's Fruit Grower, Rochester, N. Y.

Do not let the fact that you live some distance from us hinder you from ordering this set as we are shipping these dishes all over the UNITED STATES.



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The boy Chester and his big dog sent us by a subscriber of Green's Fruit Grower.

HEALTH DEPT.

date palm which serves as an exclusive article of food in parts of north Africa, Arabia and Persia.

The sugar apple is placed by Spaniards near the head of the fruit list for its excellence. It grows upon a shrub little larger than a pomegranate, and in size and shape is something like pine cone. In its flavor it is one of the most concentrated sweets known among fruits. It is somewhat similar in shape and consistency to ice cream, and is eaten with a spoon, one end of the apple being cut off and the rest used as a cup.

The minerals and natural acids of many kinds of fruit are the very best conceivable remedies for the thickened condition of the blood. In fact, the curative value of fruit is becoming more and more insisted upon by those who make a study of dietetics. Grapes are recommended for the dyspeptic, the consumptive, the anaemic and for those with a tendency to gout and liver troubles. Plums also are said to be a cure for gouty and rheumatic tendencies. The acid fruits, especially lemons and oranges, are particularly good for stomach troubles and rheumatism. Fruit then becomes both a food and a medicine, a necessity and a most delightful luxury.—G. B. G.

Fifteen Uses of a Lemon.

Few people realize the value of lemons, which cannot be overestimated; in cases of fever, sore throat or torpid liver, the medicinal qualities are excellent.

(1) Two or three slices of lemon in a cup of strong tea will cure a nervous headache.

(2) A teaspoonful of lemon juice in a small cup of black coffee will relieve a bilious headache.

(3) The juice of half a lemon in a cup of hot water taken on awakening in the morning is an excellent liver corrective and successful substitute for calomel and other alterative drugs.

(4) A dash of lemon juice in plain water makes a cleansing tooth wash, not only removing the tartar, but sweetening the breath.

(5) A lotion of lemon juice and rose water will remove tan and whiten the skin.

(6) Lemon juice and olive oil is far superior to vinegar for a salad dressing—equal parts used for blending.

(7) Lemon juice and raw sugar is good for hoarseness.

(8) Outward application of the juice allays irritation caused by insect bites.

(9) A refreshing drink is made by adding a fresh-beaten egg to lemonade, and,

(10) The same mixture when frozen makes a delicious ice.

(11) If when boiling sago or rice a teaspoonful of lemon juice is added, the kernels will be whiter and a delicate flavor is imparted.

(12) An old-fashioned remedy for croup, we remember, is honey, alum and lemon juice.

(13) We all know the value of salt and lemon juice for removing rust stains from white goods.

(14) After the juice is extracted, the rind dipped in salt cleanses brass beautifully and conveniently.

(15) It also removes unsightly stains from the hands.

Sting of a Bee Resorted to as a Cure for Rheumatism.

The sting of a bee as a cure for rheumatism is being tried at Roosevelt hospital, in New York. Dr. Arthur W. Swann, a member of the hospital staff, had a number of bad rheumatic cases in his ward to which usual treatment gave no relief. Dr. Swan recalled that when he was a boy in Winsted, Conn., the country people believed that the bees' sting was a sure cure for rheumatism. He arranged for his mother to send down a lot of 100 bees weekly and they are now on trial as members of the hospital staff. They have already made a good impression especially on a man acutely afflicted in the shoulders. Dr. Swan placed a bee in a tumbler and applied it to the afflicted joint. The bee lost its temper and a single sting is said to have brought slight relief to the patient and after several applications of the stinger of several bees, the joints became almost normal.

In the case of one man who was absolutely unable to move the treatment is said to be gradually bringing relief.

It took Nellie Bly 80 days to travel round the world, but if you send for a pack of 50 postal cards you can take the same trip she took in 8 minutes. A complete description of each picture is given and a blank space for correspondence. Why pay more for cards? These cards are water colored and we will send you the 50 cards by return mail, no delay, and renew Green's Fruit Grower one year, all for 50 cents.

"Real knowledge consists not in an acquaintance with facts, which only makes a pedant, but in the use of facts, which makes a philosopher."—Buckle. Henry van Dyke.

God looks with approval and man turns with gratitude to every one who shows by a cheerful life that religion is a blessing for this world and the next.

I Cure Catarrh To Prove it I Will Send

To every reader of this paper or any of their friends having Catarrh of the Head, Nose or Throat or Constitutional Catarrh in any manner, shape or form.

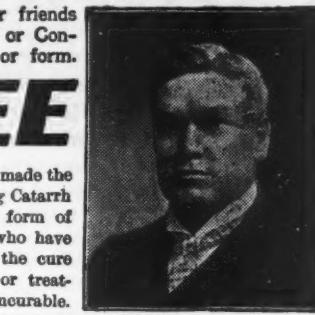
One Month's Medicine FREE

This offer is the fairest, most liberal one ever made the readers of this paper. I want every person having Catarrh to accept it. I want to convince them that any form of Catarrh can be cured. I want to prove to those who have used many different remedies and failed to get the cure they wanted, that it was the fault of the remedy or treatment they used and not because their case is incurable.

My treatment is the right kind; I want to prove to every afflicted person that it reaches the cavities of the head, nose and throat, purifies the blood and penetrates every part of the body wherever Catarrh germs can possibly locate. That is the reason my treatment cures when others fail. It removes the cause first; then the symptoms. Then, and then only is the disease really cured. If that is what you want, write to-day.

Send Your Name and

A letter or on a postal card will do. Just say that you have Catarrh. I will send you the medicines you need for one month's treatment free of charge, without putting you under any obligations to me whatever. I simply want to show you how easy and quick Catarrh can be cured with my new system of treatment. Don't put this off but write to-day.



Address For Free Treatment



DR. T.F. WILLIAMS, 284 Flynn Blk., Des Moines, Ia.

The New-York Tribune Farmer

Is a thoroughly practical, helpful, up-to-date illustrated national weekly, read by the most enterprising and successful farmers in all parts of the United States. Special pages for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Dairy, Farm Machinery, Horticulture, Young People, Women Folks, Science and Mechanics, Short Stories and the most elaborate and reliable Market Reports. Every member of every farmer's family should read it regularly every week. Regular price of the NEW YORK TRIBUNE FARMER is \$1.00 per year.

Green's Fruit Grower

Our readers tell us that Green's Fruit Grower is the best monthly magazine that comes to their homes. For nearly thirty years we have been trying to learn how to make a valuable publication. That we have succeeded is shown by the fact that Green's Fruit Grower has more paid subscribers than any similar publication in the world.

Regular price of Green's Fruit Grower is \$1.00 for three years. SPECIAL COMBINATION PRICE: New York Tribune Farmer one year and Green's Fruit Grower three years for \$1.00.

Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

Get Out of Doors.

Trudeau's classic experiment points us in the right direction, says "Medical Record." After inoculating a number of rabbits with tuberculosis he confined a number of them indoors and turned the others outdoors. The latter all recovered, while the former all died. This experiment shows that a rabbit living upon its natural food and under a natural environment is proof against tuberculosis. There is abundant reason to believe this equally true of men. In other words, tuberculosis is not a necessary evil of human life but is a natural consequence of erroneous habits and departure from natural conditions. Man is naturally an outdoor animal. A mole lives a healthy life in a burrow. A man must live in the fresh air and the sunshine.

Drink.—At the same time alcoholism is as much a disease as dyspepsia or tuberculosis. Like other maladies, it may have gained its hold upon the body through a wicked disregard of nature's laws, but once it has gripped upon the system it is as strictly physical in its tension as smallpox or typhoid fever, and converting a man's heart does not necessarily carry with it the conversion of his body.

One may have a Christian soul inside of a heathen body, and as fine a saint as ever lived in this city died of delirium tremens—which is as possible as for a saint to die of meningitis.

Japan's "Boycott" of Our Fruits.—Recent cable dispatches from Yokohama to American papers, stating that the Japanese authorities discriminated against American fruits, have caused much uneasiness among those interested in Japanese trade. The Japanese version of the case, set forth by the leading Tokyo journals, is widely different from that reported by American newspapers. According to the "Jiji," the most influential paper in the financial world in Japan, the proportion of American goods rejected under the Health Law was much smaller than that of any other country.

God looks with approval and man turns with gratitude to every one who shows by a cheerful life that religion is a blessing for this world and the next.

KIDNEYS and BLADDER

Connecticut Clothing Dealer will gladly tell any afflicted man or woman what he used.

If your kidneys ache, your bladder burns, your urine scalds, contains sediment, is obstructed, if urine acid is saturating your system, if what you have used has failed—then you certainly should write to Mr. A. S. Hitchcock, 911 Carrier Building, East Hampton, Conn., to-day and let him direct you to the splendid remedy he so successfully used. He will be pleased to do this and without expecting you to send him any money.

CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS and CATARRH CURED•••••FREE

TRIAL TREATMENT OF CONDOR INHALATION (California's marvelous discovery) sent to any one afflicted with Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, or any nose, throat or lung trouble, to prove that a cure can positively be made at home, without change of climate, loss of time or stomach dosing.

CONDOR INHALATION quickly and directly reaches the affected parts and permanently cures pain in chest or between shoulder blades, raising matter, constant spitting, lingering colds, hoarseness, chronic coughs, tickling in throat, loss of taste and smell, flushed cheeks, night sweats, chills, fever, hemorrhage, foul breath, stuffed nose, head noises, sneezing, shortness of breath, choking, gasping, wheezing, loss of vitality, strength, weight, etc.

Inhaled through mouth or nose, the heated, medicated vapor arising from burning pastilles penetrates to every nook and corner of the air passages and lungs, disinfects and rebuilds ulcerated tissues, loosens and raises mucus, destroys and ejects poison germs, heals lung cavities, affected nasal passages and bronchial tubes, and restores health.

Write today, mentioning your disease, and we will send you free of charge, Trial Treatment, 48-page illustrated Book and information about how to get well.

CONDOR CURE CO., Dept. 196, Los Angeles, Calif.

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CONDOR CURE

Visions of Brighter Days.
Written for Green's Fruit Grower by John Calvin Rose.
Like welcome clouds that fit across the sky,
On summer days go floating gently by,
And cast a welcome shade o'er hills
That lie sun-scorched, withered up and dry.
Bright visions of some former, fairer days
Come floating to my ever longing eye,
Deserving of all pleasures richest praise,
And bidding banish every care and sigh.
These moments of such peacefulness, I hold,
Are worth far more than mines of glittering gold.
They cheer the heavy, all-enduring heart,
And show that life holds more than sorrow sore.
For those who will but seek a nobler part,
And look upon the brighter days of yore.

Start Right.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: I see the representative from Sedgwick county, Kan., has introduced a bill carrying with it an appropriation of \$15,000 for the eradication of San Jose scale and other fruit pests. Now right here I want to say that Kansas has started right, only the appropriation is not large enough, although it is a good start and should be put through.

Now the next important thing to do is to cut out the spray and fumigate instead, because it is much more successful. The spray is all right where you can bring your spray in contact with the insects, but oft times on account of the heavy foliage you cannot reach all the pests with your spray, therefore you leave enough insects to multiply and soon have your orchard infested with insects again. Where if you fumigate you kill every living insect that is on your tree. Farmers in southern California say "a fumigation is worth a coat of fertilizer." We ask why? Just for this reason, when you fumigate a tree you kill all the insects that are eating away the life of your tree. I followed this work in southern California and can cheerfully recommend fumigation, in preference to spraying. All progressive and up-to-date orchardists in southern California have discarded the spray and fumigate instead, also constant spraying is injurious to your trees.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: In the March issue of the Fruit Grower under the heading "Raspberries and Blackberry Bushes," you ask your readers to publish their experience and views on the subject. I agree with Mr. J. F. Littooy in not cutting the canes back in the growing season. I set my first raspberries out thirty-one years ago and pruned as advocated by the editor for four or five years and then adopted the plan of allowing the canes to grow their full height and prune after the first freeze in the fall, generally in November. The result was the first berries were later in getting ripe. The berry season was longer. There were not so many berries. The berries were much larger and I think the bulk or quantity was increased. My berries (red raspberries) were conical in shape and the average size was from three-fourth of an inch to one inch in diameter. When I saw a berry that looked to be unusually large I measured it and frequently found berries that would measure one and one-eighth inches in diameter. I found one berry (and only one) that exceeded that size and that berry measured one and one-fourth inches in diameter in either direction.—Joseph S. Claypoole, California.

to your tree, raise the canvas, place your pot well under the tree, then pour your cyanide from the can into the pot, which will immediately boil and make gas, which will reach every part of your tree, regardless of how thick the foliage is. Care must be taken that the canvas is tucked closely to the ground so as to prevent your gas from escaping. One would naturally think this slow work, but I have, with five men, one horse and a small wagon called "chemical wagon," treated ten acres per night. Much care and judgment must be used by the foreman in the dosage or you will burn your tree and injure the fruit. This work must be done at night or in cloudy weather, but not when the trees are wet. I have known whole orchards to be burned and damaged by this process, but in all the work I have done, I never burned or injured a tree, and my work always was accepted by the county inspector, but the foreman should be well experienced, and very careful. Where a foreman has burned or injured a tree, it has always been found that he did not go according to the rules for fumigation. Cherry, peach, apple, pear, plum and other trees can be successfully fumigated without the least injury to the tree if care is taken.

It is very interesting to note the manner in which some orchardists in this locality care for their orchards. I notice some with weeds higher than the fruit trees, others with tall tops and very thick with limbs and dead brush. I note others pruning off all the large limbs at the bottom and not taking out any of the limbs or brush at the top. I should prefer keeping my trees well topped back and keeping much of the limbs cut off center of the tree always, leaving the lower branches of the tree for protecting the body of the tree from the hot southwest sun, always keeping my ground cultivated well, but not deep, near the tree, and use plenty of barnyard fertilizer. You cannot expect your orchard to produce a big crop every year when you do not put anything back on your ground.—N. E. C., Kansas.

Pruning the Raspberry.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: In the March issue of the Fruit Grower, under the heading "Raspberries and Blackberry Bushes," you ask your readers to publish their experience and views on the subject. I agree with Mr. J. F. Littooy in not cutting the canes back in the growing season. I set my first raspberries out thirty-one years ago and pruned as advocated by the editor for four or five years and then adopted the plan of allowing the canes to grow their full height and prune after the first freeze in the fall, generally in November. The result was the first berries were later in getting ripe. The berry season was longer. There were not so many berries. The berries were much larger and I think the bulk or quantity was increased. My berries (red raspberries) were conical in shape and the average size was from three-fourth of an inch to one inch in diameter. When I saw a berry that looked to be unusually large I measured it and frequently found berries that would measure one and one-eighth inches in diameter. I found one berry (and only one) that exceeded that size and that berry measured one and one-fourth inches in diameter in either direction.—Joseph S. Claypoole, California.

The Cherry Tree.

Editor of Green's Fruit Grower: Every cherry grower must be fully aware of the necessity of observing the utmost care in protecting cherry trees from injury of any kind, especially bruises. It is, therefore, not for them, but for those who do not know, that we give these hints. A blow of the hoe, the scratching or barking by the single tree in ploughing or harrowing, or even a kick by the heel of the boot will almost invariably cause damage that the tree will never outgrow. A kind of gangrene sets in, which all the efforts of the tree, however young and vigorous it may be, will never recover from.

An intimate friend of mine had a Downton cherry tree as thick as a man's arm, which having a few ripe cherries that he wished to jar off and taste, it being the first fruiting, he struck the young trunk with the heel of his boot, which broke through the bark. It seemed to be so trifling as not to be worth a thought, but the following year the bark was dead two inches in diameter. The next year it was three inches, and in four or five years after one half of the wood was exposed and dead, and in a year or two more the tree itself died, clearly from the one slight blow of a boot.—G. B. G.

"There was a time when the world acted upon books. Now books act upon the world."—Joubert.

The Association of American Advertisers has examined and certified to the circulation of this publication. The detail report of such examination is on file at the New York office of the Association. No other figures of circulation guaranteed.

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Success Magazine 1.00	1 90	Green's Fruit Grower .50	
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GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, ROCHESTER, N. Y.



Percheron stallion No. 40,746.
Photo by Theo. A. Bishop.

Good Old Maybe.

There are times when things go wrong—
dead wrong—
And skies must a dismal gray be,
When we don't know how we would get
along.

If it wasn't for good old maybe—
Why, maybe there won't be a cloud to-
morrow,
Maybe there won't be a sign of sorrow,
Good fortune may wait just past our
sight—

Maybe to-morrow
'Twill all come right.
Maybe your treasured secret dream
Will cease to be just a vision,
Maybe the longed-for light will gleam
Through the night of your indecision,
Maybe the worst is for the best,
Maybe you're near the unseen crest,
Maybe it's hidden by just to-night—
'Maybe to-morrow
'Twill all come right.

Notes of Science.

A nest for poultry, the door of which locks automatically, to keep out intruders of all sorts when the rightful occupant leaves it, is the invention of an Iowa man.

Two Cornell university students, John C. Burkhardt and Oscar Frolich, have invented a heavier-than-air flying machine which has made several successful flights.

Within the ten years that Christmas Island, in the Indian ocean, has been inhabited, the native rats have been exterminated by the brown rats introduced from Europe.

An automobile street sweeper in use in Paris, which sprays water on the pavement ahead of a revolving broom, uses but a gallon of water to each 1,200 square feet of surface.

A mixture of sulphuric ether, denatured alcohol, benzine, gutta percha, glycerine and amyl acetate is used to make paper and textile fabrics by a Parisian scientist.

The first steel ingot ever produced in Denmark, cast recently at Copenhagen, will be used as a pedestal for a bust of G. A. Hagemann, director of that city's polytechnic school.

To save time in restaurants, a Philadelphian has patented a spigot for coffee and tea urns which opens a valve when a cup is pressed up against it.

According to a Massachusetts doctor who recently returned from an African trip, the monkeys and gray squirrels of the dark continent use a blue clay which contains creosote to kill nerves in decayed teeth.

Estimates of the extent of the coal deposits recently discovered along the line of the trans-Baikal railway have placed the amount of fuel available at nearly 16,000,000 short tons.

One of the greatest engineering feats of its kind in the world is under way in Mexico, where an oil pipe line is being built from Mexico City to Tampico.

The German military officials are testing a steel corselet, weighing but six pounds, yet which is said to be proof against revolver bullets. It is the invention of a Bavarian.

A British electrical expert predicts that within a few years a person will be able to enjoy grand opera by wireless telegraphy anywhere within ten miles of where the music is being produced, at but slight expense.

The greatest authentic height attained by man is 35,000 feet; kites have been flown to a height of 21,000 feet, and an unmanned balloon, carrying recording instruments, has risen 85,500 feet, a little over sixteen miles.

By treating fresh meat to the fumes of a pastille, the composition of which is a secret, a Belgian inventor claims to preserve it more effectively, economically and healthfully than by the injection of chemicals or freezing.

The deadly sleeping sickness, caused by the tsetse fly, is said to have killed 200,000 of the 300,000 natives of the British protectorate of Uganda since it first appeared there in 1901.

Limestone worth \$31,737,631, exclusive of that burned into lime or used in the manufacture of cement, was quarried in the United States in 1907, an increase over the previous year of \$4,410,489.

Formal application to the state authorities has been made for permission to install the first monorail railroad in the country from Pelham Park to City

Island, N. Y., a distant of about three miles.

The tobacco leaf normally contains considerable quantities of citric and malic acid, the former the acid of the lemon, the latter the acid of the apple.

The nation's production of abrasive garnet in 1907, 7,058 short tons, was the greatest on record, exceeding the previous year's production by 52 per cent.

In the manufacture of coke in this country last year, scarcely more than an eighth was made in retort ovens so that the by-products could be recovered.

In the government tests of tobacco a mechanical smoker is used which draws the smoke through flasks of sulphuric acid to absorb the nicotine, which may then be measured.

Two German scientists have had remarkable success in the prevention of bacterial diseases by the use of a liquid prepared by the addition of caustic soda to Javelle water.

Qualified authorities have estimated the standing timber in the United States all the way from 822,862,000,000 to 2,000,000,000,000 board feet.

After being worked steadily over sixty years, emery mines near Smyrna, Asiatic Turkey, once the most important in the world, have become exhausted.

A French physician has devised a painless method of slaughtering animals by the use of electricity, electrodes being placed at each end of the spine.

A novel device by which a street car motorman can announce the streets to his passengers consists of a speaking tube leading to a megaphone within the car.

More than 40,000,000 pounds of coca leaves are annually harvested in South America, a vast amount being brought to this country for manufacture into cocaine.

Cholera is being successfully treated in India by a new method, which consists of hypodermic injections of morphine and copious draughts of water and hot tea.

A turbine pump for fire engines, driven by gasoline, in tests in England, has proven its ability to throw 450 gallons of water a minute with a steady, even pressure.

The growth of the cement industry in this country is shown by the fact that representatives of plants valued at \$350,000,000 attended a recent Chicago cement show.

Some Detroit engineers have figured that, to duplicate the Pyramid of Cheopis in that city, at the present cost of materials and labor would require nearly \$100,000,000.

A new invalid's bed, a Californian's invention, is so devised that the occupant may be changed to almost any position or lowered into a bath by the operation of cranks.

The French government has begun its first coinage of aluminum fractional currency, to take the place of the old copper coins, which will be withdrawn from circulation.

Thoughtless Cruelty.—Most of the cruelty of the world is thoughtless cruelty. Very few people would intentionally add to another's load or make his burden in life heavier or his path rougher. Most of the great heart-wounds are inflicted by thoughtless thrusts, flung out often in a moment of anger, when, perhaps, we were too proud to apologize or to try to heal the grievous wounds we had made. Can anything be more cruel than to discourage a soul who is struggling to do the best he can, to throw stumbling blocks in the path of those who are trying to get on in the world against great odds? No life is just the same after you have once touched it. Will you leave a ray of hope or one of despair, a flash of light or a somber cloud across some dark life each day? Will you by thoughtless cruelty deepen the shadow which hangs over the life, or will you by kindness dispel it altogether? No matter how you feel or what is disturbing your peace of mind, never allow yourself to send out a discouraging, cruel or an unkind word or thought.—"Success Magazine."

Our hemlock is a species which deserves more frequent use in America than is now given it. No one of our evergreens has a more graceful foliage, and none gives us more beautiful winter effects. It is a shade enduring tree, which makes it especially valuable for screens along town or village streets, where the larger trees of the street make such a dense shade that other species are killed by them. The hemlock is also extremely plastic, and will endure severe pruning without detriment to the vigor of the tree.—Professor E. A. White, Experiment Station, Amherst, Mass.

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Congo is the only Ready Roofing carrying the National Surety Co.'s bond. It carries with it terms and conditions that make it especially attractive to anyone who must consider the roofing question.

The Surety Company is issuing these bonds, and back of them is their two million dollars of assets. It is a matter of keen satisfaction to us that they were willing to stand behind Congo Roofing.

You are immune from any responsibility other than giving the roofing ordinary care.

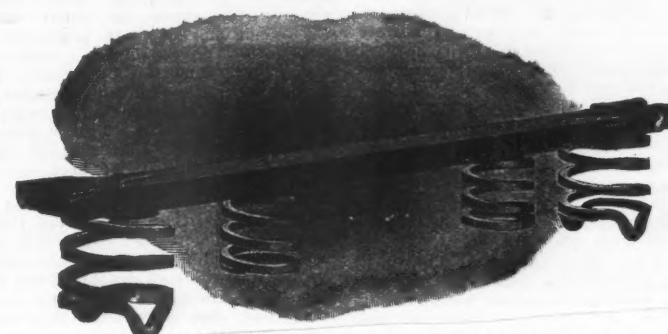
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You can make a Spring Wagon of your Bolster Wagon in two minutes with this Spring and deliver your fruit or produce safely with pleasure and profit to yourself.

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A NICKEL PLATED NUT PICK SET



This is both a useful and an elegant premium. The set consists of a handsome and strong nut crack and six nut picks, all enclosed in a neat box, as shown in the illustration. Both the nut crack and the nut picks are NICKEL PLATED. The material used in the manufacture of both of these articles is the finest steel. The handles of the nut picks are made in a pretty design, while the points are highly polished. The nut crack is of a design corresponding to the nut picks and is made for good strong service.

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We furnish the complete equipment for canning corn, peas, string beans, pumpkins, tomatoes, fruits, fish, corn beef, preserves, marmalades, jellies of every description. The outfit is similar to those used in the largest canning factories and consists of steam tight boiler, fire box, crate for cans, steam gauge, safety valve, soldering furnace, circular capping iron, tipping coppers, etc.

A Small Investment

will double the profits of the farm and orchard and make you independent of the market conditions. Or anyone can buy fruit and vegetables from neighboring farms and operate an independent factory. A complete factory canning outfit will cost you only \$100.

No Experience is Necessary

The canning of fruit, vegetables and meats is a very simple matter. We supply complete instructions and recipes, the same as used by professional canners. There are no secrets about the canning business. No other investment is needed except for cans and labels, and we tell you where to get these cheap. Write for circulars and complete information.

Home Canning Boiler is much smaller and may be used on an ordinary cook stove or range. Anyone can, in a day or two, put up their entire year's supply of canned goods and save one-half on grocery bills. You can also put up for your neighbors and make a little spending money. Complete outfit, only \$15. Write for free illustrated circulars.

Northwestern Steel & Iron Works, Box 523-G, Eau Claire, Wis.





This photograph was sent us by a subscriber in the south, whose name and address we have lost. It is a beautiful view of Southern Pines, of the river and the bridge.

Experiments in Orchard Heating.

The following account of how a Colorado orchardist saved from destruction his crop of apples will be read with interest by fruit growers. It shows how it is possible to protect an orchard from the frost menace, which has been so long the dread of the orchardists in many sections of the country. Hamilton makes suggestions also as to improving the efficiency of the heating process that should prove useful to those who may have occasion to try the experiment.

The afternoon of April 24th, 1908, found me busy preparing to save my crop from the reported freeze that the weather bureau had warned us was approaching and was due that night.

Owing to the very excellent fruit spring and no apparent danger of frost, none had made any arrangements for fighting frost, not even so much as the usual rubbish and manure that had been resorted to in the past for smudging. This was my condition and when the alarm came I at once arranged for 600 of the California oil pots. Crude oil was not to be had, so I engaged one thousand gallons of kerosene oil and with this equipment my teams arrived on the ground just at dark. The pots were placed as in my judgment would secure the best service and filled with the oil. At eleven o'clock the temperature was down to thirty and rapidly declining. Six men were firing the pots and within a half hour the pots were emitting a very beautiful sight.

Having placed five thermometers in the orchard, three in the zone to be heated and two on either side, but a distance from the heated zone, I was prepared to watch results. Within ten minutes after firing the temperature was up to thirty-two in the orchard heated and twenty-nine outside. This surprise was delightful. The kerosene oil burned but little over two hours so we were very busy all night refilling pots, which was a most laborious and tedious job and can be appreciated only by those who have actually done the same. By morning my men were all worn out and would have quit the job only for their enthusiasm in trying out this experiment. The sun rose on a crop saved, after the temperature had been as low as twenty-three for two hours and twenty-one for thirty minutes and we had burned the pots just eight hours.

The coldest hours were those just before sunrise and the hottest fire was needed at that time and we succeeded in having it. At no time during the night did the temperature in the orchard fall to danger point, save for thirty minutes, when it dropped to twenty-one on the outside and went to twenty-eight for the same period inside, and whatever damage I experienced during the entire smudging on this ten acres was at that time. I estimate that that thirty minutes cost me many hundreds of boxes of apples, though I have no complaints to make about the crop I gathered.

The morning of April 25 dawned on a very sorry community. For miles about me the crops had been practically wiped out, excepting two others who employed the same methods that I did, and on my own place the ten acres unprotected was a total loss while the ten protected was in fine shape.

I was elated, and immediately prepared for more smudging, secured more oil and for three nights we burned kerosene after which I got a car of crude oil that I used three nights more. We kept this operation going for parts of six nights, burning all told thirty-two hours.

I found it possible with the oil arrangement to maintain any desired temperature from 4, if that was all that was necessary, to 12 degrees, any degree that the necessity demanded.—James L. Hamilton, Grand Junction, Colorado.

The average duration of the reign of English monarchs for the last 600 years has been twenty-one years.

Buckwheat Diet Assailed.

There are buckwheat eaters in New York state who set their sponge to rise Thanksgiving day or sooner and never see the bottom of that buckwheat batter jar again till the first of May, says "Open Road." Buckwheat cakes, pork sausage, fried potatoes, coffee every morning for the next four months! Is it any wonder after three or four months of such a diet, at the same time living in close, superheated homes, filthy with breathed air, that the bodily resistance is broken down and that the tail of the winter brings its usual crop of pneumonia cases with its harvests of death? Meantime, there are a few of us who are wise to this little game, and so we are just lying low, living on beechnuts and apples, taking the best care of this body we know how, doing our work sanely and sweetly, paying no doctor bills, supporting no drug shops, gin mills or pill factories. We have no cemetery lots engaged and no dates with the undertaker.

Wheat Has Wintered Well.

March is the first of the spring months, and grain growing has not advanced materially at this date, says the Troy "Times." But reports from the west show that wheat is in fine condition, having wintered well, and as a whole is in better shape than for many years. Nebraska's wheat has been well covered by snow, and alternate thaws and freezes did no harm. The next matter of interest will be ploughing and sowing the spring grain, and the indications favor a big area devoted to the purpose. With wheat ranging far above the dollar mark, the conditions even if produced by speculative manipulation, hold out many inducements to farmers. The world, including the United States, is consuming more wheat than ever before, and grain growers have reasonable certainty of disposing of their crops at remunerative figures.

Bigtrees.—The giant sequoias of California are the oldest living things upon the globe. They come of a race which, according to the calculations of geologists, was well developed ten millions of years ago. The family was a large one, once distributed throughout the northern hemisphere, but as far as southern Europe, but only two species now remain, the redwood, so abundant in the coast mountains, and a few isolated groups of the giant sequoia. In some of these groves the tree reproduces itself, while in others it has ceased to reproduce.

The most astonishing thing about these trees—far more imposing than their enormous size—is the great age of those living in California to-day. John Muir declares that one of these trees, the rings of which he has counted, was a thousand years old when Homer wrote the "Iliad," and two thousands years of age when Christ walked upon the earth. Thus these living trees are far older than our civilization.

New Penny.—The United States Mint in Philadelphia will in a few days destroy the dies from which the present one-cent pieces are made and will sink the new dies with the bronze medal design of the head of Abraham Lincoln. Officials of the mint say that cents are the most habitually lost coins in all Uncle Sam's fractional currency. While none of them is retired because of loss of weight through wear, nearly all which come into the people's possession are from the mintage of comparatively recent years. They simply disappear through a thousand and one different channels and never again engage in their mission as a suitable exchange for commodities of small value.

With the retirement of the present coin the Indian head cent will, in fewer years than one would ordinarily think, be in the possession solely of coin collectors.

We think with Bradford Torrey: "It is good to have lived our day and taken our peep at the mighty show. Ten thousand things we have fretted ourselves about, uselessly or worse. But to have lived in the sun, to have loved natural beauty, to have felt the majesty of the trees, to have enjoyed the sweetness and beauty of the flowers, and the music of the birds—so much at least has not been vanity nor vexation of spirit."—Charleston "News."

About Right.—"Mr. Slopay, I understand you have said that nothing could be more unsatisfactory than a meal at my table?" said the landlady.

"I said that but I have changed my mind."

"Oh, then you think there are more unsatisfactory things than a meal at my table?"

"Yes, ma'am; two meals."

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Both Home Grown and Imported.
Write for Catalog and Prices. Alvin
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Green's Fruit Grower One Year

With Agricultural Epitomist, m.....1 yr. \$0.50	With Inland Farmer, w.....1 yr. \$1.00
" Ainslee Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.80	Iowa State Register, w.....1 yr. .75
" American Agriculturist, m.....1 yr. 1.25	Irrigation Age, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" American Boy, m.....1 yr. 1.10	Journal of Agriculture, w.....1 yr. 1.00
" American Bee Journal, m.....1 yr. 1.00	Kansas Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" American Cultivator, m.....1 yr. 1.00	Kimball's D'y Farmer, s. m.1 yr. .75
" American Fancier, s. m.....1 yr. 80	Ladies' Magazine, m.....1 yr. 75
" American Farmer, m.....1 yr. 75	Ladies' World, m.....1 yr. .75
" Amn. Fruit and Nut J'n'l, m.1 yr. 90	Ladies' Favorite Mag., m.....1 yr. .75
" American Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.00	Little Chronicle, w.....1 yr. 1.75
" Am. Farm World, m.....1 yr. .75	Little Folks (Salem), w.....1 yr. 1.50
" Am. Poultry Advocate, m.1 yr. 75	Live Stock Inspector, w.....1 yr. 1.50
" Amn. Poultry Journal, m.....1 yr. 75	McCall's Magazine, m.....1 yr. 85
" American Swineherd, m.....1 yr. 75	Maine Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.00
" Arkansas Traveler, m.....1 yr. 75	Market Growers J'n'l, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Arkansas Homestead, m.....1 yr. 70	Mall and Breeze, F), w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Art Student, m.....1 yr. 75	Michigan Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.00
" American Sheep Breeder, m.1 yr. 1.25	Mich. Poultry Breeder, m.1 yr. 70
" American Threshermen, m.....1 yr. 1.00	Mo. and Kan. Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.00
" All Story Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.50	Missouri Val. Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Argosy, m.....1 yr. 1.50	Mod. Farmer and B. B., m.1 yr. 1.00
" American Motherhood, m.....1 yr. 1.25	Modern Priscilla, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" American Inventor, s. m.....1 yr. 1.25	Mothers' Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" American Machinist, m.....1 yr. 1.25	Metropolitan Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.75
" American Penman, m.....1 yr. 1.25	Model Magazine (The), m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Breeders' Gazette, w.....1 yr. 1.75	Munsey Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.50
" Beekeeper's Review, m.....1 yr. 1.25	Na. Farmer & Stock Gr', m.1 yr. 1.25
" Black Cat, m.....1 yr. 1.40	National Fruit Grower, m.1 yr. 1.25
" Broadway Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.40	National Home Journal, m.1 yr. 1.25
" Bohemian, m.....1 yr. 1.25	Nebraska Journal, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Book News, m.....1 yr. 50	New Eng. Homestead, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Boston Cook So'l Mag., m.....1 yr. 1.40	New Ideas, m.....1 yr. 70
" Business Educator, 10 mos.....1 yr. 1.40	N. Y. Farmer (The), w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Business Man's Mag., m.....1 yr. 1.40	N. Y. Tribune Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.00
" Babyhood Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.25	(Tri-weekly) N. Y. Tribune, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Beautiful Homes, m.....1 yr. 1.00	N. Y. Weekly Witness, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" California Fruit Grower, w.....1 yr. 2.00	(Tri-weekly) N. Y. World, w.....1 yr. 1.10
" Century Magazine, m.....1 yr. 4.00	New England Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Children Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.15	Northwest Agriculturist, w.....1 yr. 1.00
" Chicago Inter Ocean, w.....1 yr. 1.00	N. W. Pacific Farmer, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Cosmopolitan, m.....1 yr. 1.00	New Thought, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Coleman's Rural World, m.....1 yr. 75	New Idea, Wom. Mag., m.....1 yr. 90
" Commercial Poultry, m.....1 yr. 1.00	N. Y. Produce News, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Country Gentleman, w.....1 yr. 1.50	N. Y. Packer, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Connecticut Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.00	Orff's Farm and Poultry, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Designer (The), m.....1 yr. 80	Orange Judd Farmer, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Dakota Farmer, s. m.....1 yr. 75	Outlook (The), m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Dog Fancier, m.....1 yr. 80	Ohio Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.00
" Dressmaking-at-Home, m.....1 yr. 1.25	Our Dumb Animals, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Everybody's Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.80	Pacific Homestead, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Everywhere (Car. Mag.), m.....1 yr. 1.00	Paris Modes, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Fancy Fruits, m.....1 yr. 1.00	Pathfinder, w.....1 yr. 1.00
" Farmer and Fruit Gr', s. w.1 yr. 1.25	Physical Culture Mag., w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Farm and Fireside, s. m.....1 yr. 75	Poultry Husbandry, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Farmer's Voice, s. m.....1 yr. 1.00	Poultry Record, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Farm and Home, s. m.....1 yr. 75	Poultry Gazette, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Farm Journal, m.....1 yr. 75	Poultry Herald, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Farm Magazine, m.....1 yr. 75	Poultry Keeper, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Farm News, m.....1 yr. 60	Poultry Monthly, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Farm and Ranch, w.....1 yr. 1.00	Poultry Success, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Farm Press, m.....1 yr. 75	Popular Fashions, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Farm Progress, s. m.....1 yr. 75	Practical Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Farmer's Wife, m.....1 yr. 60	Practical Dalryman, w.....1 yr. 1.00
" Farmer's Guide, w.....1 yr. 1.50	Prairie Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.00
" Fanciers' Gazette, m.....1 yr. 75	People's Home Journal, m.1 yr. 1.00
" Farmer and Stockman, w.....1 yr. 1.10	People's Pop. Monthly, m.1 yr. 1.00
" Farmers' Advocate, w.....1 yr. 1.00	Pictorial Review, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Farmers' Call, w.....1 yr. 75	Ranch and Range, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Farmers' Home Journal, m.....1 yr. 1.10	Review of Reviews, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Farmers' Review, w.....1 yr. 1.10	Rural New Yorker, w.....1 yr. 1.30
" Farmers' Tribune, w.....1 yr. 1.00	Rural Weekly, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Farm Stock and Home, s. m.....1 yr. 1.00	Reliable Poultry J'n'l, m.1 yr. 1.25
" Feather (The), m.....1 yr. 75	Rocky Mountain News, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Field and Farm, w.....1 yr. 2.20	Rural Life (F. and S.), m.1 yr. 1.00
" Floral Life, m.....1 yr. 75	Sabbath Reading, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Food and Drink, m.....1 yr. 75	St. Nicholas Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Fruit Belt, m.....1 yr. 75	Southern Fruit Grower, m.1 yr. 1.25
" Fruit and Produce News, w.1 yr. 1.25	Successful Farming, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Fruitt Trade Journal, w.....1 yr. 1.25	Success Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Fruittman and Gardener, m.1 yr. 75	Smith's Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Game Fanciers' Journal, m.....1 yr. 75	Southern Planter, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Gl'ngs in Bee Culture, s. m.....1 yr. 1.00	Spokesman Review, t. w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Good Health, m.....1 yr. 1.00	Swine Breeders' J'n'l, m.1 yr. 1.25
" Good Housekeeping, m.....1 yr. 1.10	Table Talk, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Good Literature, m.....1 yr. 1.00	Technical World Mag., m.1 yr. 1.25
" Garden Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.25	The Farm Home, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Good Roads, m.....1 yr. 1.25	Travel Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Goodall's Farmer, m.....1 yr. 75	Texas Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.00
" Girls' Companion, w.....1 yr. 75	The Standard (poultry), s.w.1 yr. 1.25
" Hoard's Dairyman, w.....1 yr. 1.00	Turf, Farm and Home, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Household Realm, m.....1 yr. 1.00	Twentieth Cen. Rev., m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Housekeeper, m.....1 yr. 1.00	Uncle Remus's Mag., m.....1 yr. 1.00
" Household Magazine, m.....1 yr. 75	Up-to-Date Farming, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Housewife, m.....1 yr. 75	Vick's Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Home and Farm, m.....1 yr. 75	Van Norden's Magazine, m.1 yr. 1.25
" Human Life, m.....1 yr. 75	Voice of Fashion, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Home Needlework Mag., m.....1 yr. 1.00	Wallace's Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Harper's Bazar, m.....1 yr. 1.25	Western Fruit Grower, m.1 yr. 1.00
" Hunter, Trad. and Trap, m.....1 yr. 1.25	West'n Poultry Journal, m.1 yr. 1.00
" Homestead, w.....1 yr. 1.00	Wisconsin Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Home Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.00	Wisconsin Agriculturist, w.....1 yr. 1.25
" Home Herald, w.....1 yr. 1.75	World's Events, m.....1 yr. 1.10
" Inter-Ocean, w.....1 yr. 1.60	Woman's Home Com., m.....1 yr. 1.40
" Indiana Farmer, w.....1 yr. 1.00	Woman's Magazine, m.....1 yr. 1.25
" Inland Poultry Journal, m.1 yr. 60	Woman's Farm Journal, m.1 yr. 1.25

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A turn in the road. Upper St. Johnsville, N. Y. Photo by Milo Nellis.

Trees.

Trees grow on mountain-sides, in remote country districts, and in some residential quarters. They furnish shade, presidential timber, and when sliced thin, delicious breakfast foods.

Trees are useful for cutting down, and furnish occupation for the otherwise unemployed. In the form of railroad ties, they furnish a basis for bond issues and for stock market panics.

Trees may be oak, beech, chestnut or elm, but they are always popular. They make excellent fire, especially when made into some novelties.

Trees are brown and green, but when made into paper are generally yellow. This is when they bark loudest.

Trees were at one time used for hanging purposes. Now we use investigating committees, thus showing the advance in civilization.

Among Rock-a-bye babies the tree-top is a favorite. Later on the Christmas tree is in vogue. At the club, the only tree used is the hat-tree.

Americans consider themselves superior to all trees. That is why they cut them so.—Lippincott's.

Sunflower Philosophy.

It is a rare man who can do a favor delicately.

Everything a man likes to do a woman can prove is wicked.

There are many exceptions to the rule of common sense.

When you have a cold you are sick; don't imagine that you are only half sick.

Even a sixteen-year-old girl with her Sundays on isn't as sweet as a baby that wakes up laughing.

The only time a man of experience takes his wife into his confidence is to tell her he is not making any money.

Father may monopolize the rocking chair to the disadvantage of his wife, but he never gets a chance at the hammock if there are daughters in the family.

Don't forget to prune the grape vines before the sap starts to circulate.

Caring for beautiful flowers, luscious berries and busy bees will afford you a profitable pastime. It's a delightful combination.—Atchison "Globe."

There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good—myself—but my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy, if I may.—Robert Louis Stevenson.

The bright realm of heaven that overwhelmed me with its awful majesty melts and dissolves in dews of mercy upon my thirsting and fainting nature.—Orville Dewey.

He leaves in each man's lot a thicket of sharp temptations, and expects him, though with bleeding feet, to pass firmly through, having given him courage, conscience, and a guide divine, to sustain him lest he faint.—James Martineau.

It is the man who goes straight to his goal, obstacle or no obstacle, that commands our respect, gains our confidence and gets to the front. He is the man who is sought in an emergency, not the man who is afraid of obstacles, who magnifies difficulties.—Orison Swett Marden.

The power of the will is sometimes sublime; and what is will for, if it cannot help us in emergencies?—Ralph Waldo Emerson.

"The first use of education is to enable us to consult with the wisest and the greatest men on all points of earnest difficulty."—Ruskin.

Hints to Housekeepers.

To make a poached egg round, put boiling water in deep saucepan into whirling motion by stirring round and round with a spoon, and drop the egg in the center of the eddy.

For cream toast stir one tablespoonful of flour into one tablespoonful of melting butter, cook three minutes longer, add, little by little, two cups of milk just brought to a boil, stirring all the time and until smooth. Let simmer while toasting the bread. Soak the slices of toast thoroughly in salted boiling water, put in a dish and pour the cream over.

Sugar is really a food rather than a condiment, but, as it stimulates the digestive organs, renders many watery vegetables, such as cucumbers, peas and spinach, more digestible, and gives a rich flavor to many sauces and dishes, it should be used but sparingly; just enough to season, but not enough to sweeten.

POACHED EGGS.

Have enough boiling water in a pan to cover the eggs, but do not let boil while putting in the eggs, as it will render the whites ragged and broken; break each egg separately, and slip carefully into water, and when the white begins to set bring to boil and begin to dip off water until tops are bare; boil until the white is firm, take up carefully, put small lump of butter, a little salt and one shake of pepper on each egg, and serve.

BEEF TEA JELLY.

Put into a double boiler a pound of juicy round steak cut into small pieces, and a pint of cold water. Heat to the boiling point and let simmer two hours. Strain through a wire sieve, and in the cup and a half of hot broth dissolve half a package of minute gelatine. Season with salt to taste and pour into small cups to harden.

EGG AND CAVAIR CANAPES.

Bolt four eggs till very hard and pound the yolks with a little black pepper and lemon juice. Add as much caviar as there is yolk of egg mixture, and with this spread narrow slices of bread that have been fried, lightly, in butter. Chop the whites of the eggs, seasoning them with a little paprika, and scatter the canapes. Serve each canape with half a slice of lemon for garnish.

MULLIGATAWNY SOUP.

Cut into small pieces an onion, a carrot, a few pieces of celery, and a slice of ham, fat and lean together, and put in a saucepan over the fire to color slightly. Add then three pints of clear stock and let simmer, without boiling hard, for an hour. Add a pinch of curry-powder, a cup of cold cooked chicken meat cut in small pieces, and cook for five minutes.

The best tea sells in China for less than 10 cents a pound.

The Persians have a different name for every day in the month.

Backgammon was invented in Greece in the year 1224.

The average Arab drinks nine or ten cups of coffee daily.

Asparagus is the oldest known plant used for food.

Four minutes and 29 1/4 seconds is man's record for staying under water.

Sixteen millions of mackerel have been landed this season at Newlyn, England.

The first watches were made in Nuremberg in 1477.

Roofing

Before deciding on any roofing, for any purpose, send for this free book which will give you the inside facts about all roofing—shingle, tin, tar, iron—and prepared, or "ready" roofing.

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The dangers of Varicose? I found the cure 16 years ago. Safe, sure, painless. Varicose detaches health and vitality. My book explains the symptoms and cure. Sent free. My specialty is varicose, stricture, kidney, urinary, nervous and chronic diseases, both sexes. Pleasant accommodations for surgical cases or those requiring electrical, vibrating or personal treatment. Consultation free.



LADIES' PURSE No. 1

This handsome ladies' purse is nickel finish and leather lined. It is about four inches wide by three inches high. OUR OFFER. Send us one new subscriber at 50 cents and we will send the above purse postpaid, or given with Green's Fruit Grower for one year for 50 cents.

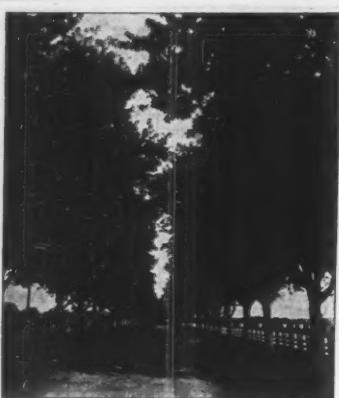
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Covers 30 to 40 acres per day. Straddles 2 rows, sprays 4 at a time, 1000 feet wide. Sprays to any fineness and gearing of pump to wheel of cart gives any pressure desired. Automatic agitator and suction strainer cleaner. It never spoils foliage or clogs. Free instruction and formula book shows the famous Garfield, Empire King, Orchard Monarch and other sprayers. Write for it.

FIELD FORCE PUMP CO., 226 11th St., Elmira, N. Y.



A Shady Lane.—Travel this road on one of your imaginary trips this fall. No billboards, fence signs or posters.

"Ol' Nutmeg's" Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Joe Cone.

Silence is golden; kind words are precious stones.

Gladness is the antidote fur sadness an' madness.

A word uv encouragemunt hez a volume uv effect.

Shortsightedness kin be improved by puttin' spectacles on the dispersion.

Oftentimes treatin' a man tew liquor ain't treatin' him right.

The man who is born tired makes ev'rybody else tired, tew.

'Arly tew bed an' 'arly tew rise, is what some lazy people despise.

More men than wimmen use the peculiar phrase that they "warn't born yesterday."

Dew all yew kin tew coax the birds back; their favorite study is bugology.

Take whatever comes tew yew, an' what yew don't want simply let it go by.

If yew wanter keep a friend's good opinion uv yewself don't lend him any money.

Ignerunce uv the law ain't no excuse, but it seems tew be all right ef yew take life it go.

the same time remember that findin' aint keepin'.

They ain't no room at the top any more fur the simple reason that they ain't any top.

Laff and grow fat hez the opposite effect on the lank girl who giggles all the time.

Paint looks fust rate on an automobile, but it's the unpainted insides that caount in the long run.

Water will allus find its own level; be ez persisstent ez the water is, ef not a little more so.

All the peach growers hev got tur dew this year is furnishn the peaches; the wimmen folks kind dew the rest.

Usually the girl who marries a man jest becuz he's a good dancer hez tew pay the fiddler in the long run.

They's allus a fust time, tew be sure, but don't lewse sight uv the fact that they's allus a last one also.

When a feller tries real hard tew kill tew birds with one stun is gen'lly the time he misses both on 'em.

Hol' yewr head up, uv course, but not so high yew can't see the feller who ain't quite ez high up in the world ez yew be.

It's hard tew teach an ol' dorg new tricks fur the most part becuz they don't appear tew be any new ones comin' along.

A kind word may not win yewr case the fust time, but a few on 'em in succession is the best argymunt yew kin put up in the world.

When yewr neighbor's hens prefer yewr garden tew his'n tew scratch in it is mighty hard tew regard the fact ez a complermunt tew yewr success ez a landscape artist.

Perhaps it is jest ez well that we can't see aourselves ez others see us, becuz we would want tew spend so much time in changin' aour appearances that we wouldn't hav much time fur the more needful things uv life.

Words of Wisdom.

I do the very best I know how—the very best I can; and I mean to keep on doing so until the end. If the end brings me out all right, what is said against me won't amount to anything. If the end brings me out wrong, ten angels swearing I was right would make no difference.—Lincoln.

We live too much in the outward, in driving toil without spiritual renewal. We need to learn the wisdom of reinforcing the inner vitality by nourishing the roots of faith and principle. Our souls need rest, that in secret prayers divine communion shall nourish the inner life of the spirit.—Rush R. Shippen.

Whether we will or no, the greater part of life is passed alone; and, oh, how much depends on the upward guidance of solitary thought.—Lidder.

Live, as it were, on trust. All that is in you, all that you are, is only loaned to you. Make use of it according to the will of Him who lends it; but never regard it for a moment as your own.—Fenelon.

It may be thou dost not love thy neighbor; it may be thou thinkest only how to get from him, how to gain by him. How lonely, then, must thou be! how shut up in thy poverty stricken room, with the bare walls of thy selfishness and the hard couch of thy unsatisfaction!—George MacDonald.

Our best moments are not departures from ourselves, but are really the only moments in which we have been ourselves.—Phillips Brooks.

Character and choice go hand in hand. Where there is preference for good, there the thing done reacts upon the doer, fashions itself into a readiness, becomes a joy and a renovation of the whole nature. A grumbling, reluctant virtue has its negative effect.

—B. H. Alford.

Ian Maclaren, who died recently, was talking to a group of literary beginners in New York. "Begin your stories well," he said, emphatically. "There's nothing like a good beginning. Indeed, it's half the battle. Always bear in mind the case of the young man who, desiring to marry, secured a favorable hearing from his sweetheart's irascible father by opening the interview with the words: 'I know a way, sir, whereby you can save money.'"

The Bartlett Canner.

An advertisement of this unique device for canning fruit and vegetables appears on another page of this issue. The special features of this Canner are set forth in the advertisement, which will well repay a careful perusal. The catalogue illustrating it sent out by the Canners' Supply Company, of Detroit, Mich., very clearly sets forth the advantages to fruit and vegetable raisers of doing their own canning and finding a home market for their product. We commend the idea to our readers, and trust they will not overlook this opportunity to increase their income.

A bit of salt added to the oil in a lamp will increase the brilliancy of the flame.

One day the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher strolled through an orchard and fell in love with a blossoming apple tree. In the pulpit the following morning he said:

"An apple tree in full bloom is like a message sent from earth to Heaven of purity and beauty. We walk around it reverently and admiringly. Homely as it ordinarily is, yet now it speaks of the munificence of God better than any other tree. The oak proclaims strength and rugged simplicity. The pine is a solitary, stately fellow. Even in forests each tree seems alone and has a sad, Castilian-like pride. The elm is a prince; grace and glory are on its head.

"But none of these speak of such thoughts of abundance, such prodigal and munificent richness, such lavish, unsparring generosity, as this same plain and homely apple tree. The very glory of God seems resting upon it. It is a little inverted hemisphere, like that above it. Though its hour of glory is short, into it is concentrated a magnificence which puts all the more stately trees into the background! If men will not admire, insects and birds will."

Words.—Shakespeare used about 15,000 words, and Milton half as many.

A person of culture has a speaking vocabulary of some 5,000 words.

The average man knows about 2,500 words, of which he uses about 1,500 correctly.

Ex-President Roosevelt has a vocabulary of only 7,500 words when he is in a good humor, but when he is mad he knows 10,000.

Abraham Lincoln knew the most imperishable words.

Mark Twain commands a large income with a small vocabulary.

Mr. Rockefeller knows the most soft words.

Senator Jeff Davis has the largest double-blotted vocabulary.

Poor men and their wives have the fewest words.

"How's things in Lonelyville?" asked the first farmer. "Everybody's on the jump," replied the second farmer, proudly. "Then the automobiles have struck your town, too, have they?"—Yonkers "Statesman."

I WANT YOU

to get my new, handsome Fashion Book,

OF LATEST STYLES

with illustrated lessons on Cutting and Dressing, FREE, and I will send you all the patterns you want for five cts. each. They are the same patterns you have always paid for & also for at the stores, made by the same people, and correct in every detail.

I publish the FARMER'S CALL, a weekly paper for every member of the family. An especially interesting feature is the children's letters, and the Woman's Department is unusually strong and instructive. Among the special features for women, however, is a fashion in which I show the So patterns. Let me help you to save money.

MY SPECIAL OFFER

Send me \$5c and I will send you the Farmer's Call every week for one year (about 100 issues) and will send my big Fashion Book to you free. I also agree to sell you all the patterns you want thereafter for 5c. I can sell them for 5c because I buy them by the thousand and don't make any profit. I don't want any profit. I want your subscription to the FARMER'S CALL, which will save you three times the cost of my offer in a year. WRITE TO DAY.

You can use this coupon—cut it out now and mail to me with \$5c and 2c stamps taken, but a quarter always goes safe:

JOHN M. STAHL—Enclosed 2c for Farmer's Call for one year, book of patterns, postpaid, and privilege of buying patterns at 5c each.

Name.....

F. O.

State.....

Very Special Offer

Send me \$5c and I will send you the Farmer's Call for one year, the Illinois Farmer for two years, the Fashion Book prepaid, with privilege of buying patterns at 5c each. Use above coupon, but enclose \$5c and write I. F. in the corner. Cut out the coupon right now, fill out, and send to

JOHN M. STAHL, J. P. Sta., Chicago, Ill.
(Prop. Farmer's Call for past 25 years.)

Please mention Green's Fruit Grower.

Grow Rome Beauty Apples

IN LAWRENCE COUNTY, OHIO,

If you want perfection in size, shape and color. We offer for sale in blocks to suit purchaser, any part of our 250-acre orchard, planted in 1900. There are over 20,000 trees (6,000 Rome Beauty, 2,000 Grimes Golden, 8,000 peach). Prospects for good crops in 1909. Would sell 1/4 interest or more in entire orchard to an experienced fruit grower in order to have him manage the growing part. Exceptional references.

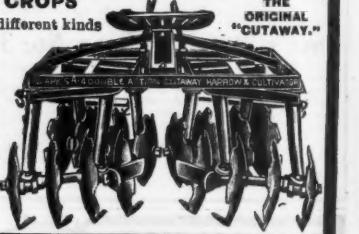
Davidson Fruit Farm Co., Chesapeake, O.

CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION HARROW & CULTIVATOR

THE ORIGINAL "CUTAWAY."

With this tool more different kinds of work can be done, with less effort, than with any other. CLARK'S is the only Disk Cultivator that completely embodies the double action principle. It will do the work of several disk machines that would cost you several times as much, and do it more thoroughly, because it has 4 gangs instead of 2. The harrow tines from center—suitable for 2 light horses. Equipped with Extension Head and Jointed Pole, and when so ordered two large disks for listing are supplied.

Send today for our free Book, "Large Hay Crops."



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885 Main St., HIGGANUM, CONN.

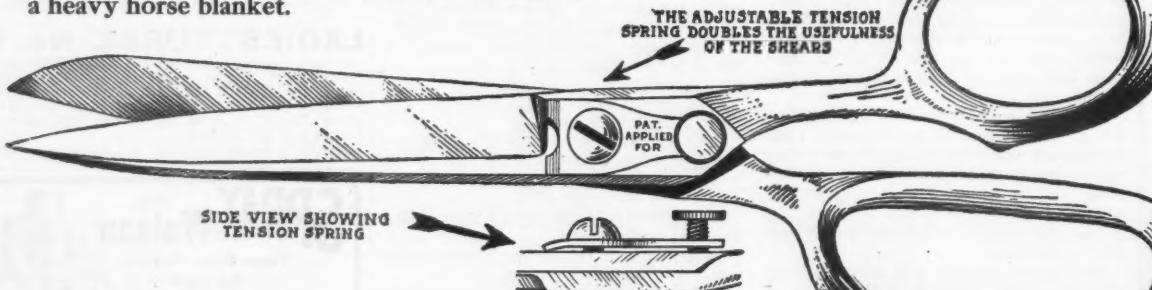
THE NEW BRASS BARREL SPRAY PUMP

Be sure and get our low prices on Sprayers. Send for our Catalogue. We carry the best Sprayers. Orders filled at once.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO.
Implement Department
ROCHESTER, N. Y.

THESE NICKEL PLATED PATENT TENSION STEEL SHEARS

The cutting edge on these Shears is indestructible and will never wear dull. They will cut anything and everything from wet tissue paper to a heavy horse blanket.



(Exact Size of Shears.)

ADDRESS GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y.

This special offer to our readers consists of what is one of the most useful articles ever invented—a first-class 8-in. pair of Shears, equipped with a new and simple attachment that keeps them always sharp and enables the user to cut anything from wet tissue paper to the heaviest cloth. The illustration shows the tension spring, the device which doubles the usefulness of the Shears and keeps them always sharp. The Shears offered here are made from the best carbon steel by a new process which insures strength and a good, keen, cutting edge. The tension spring takes up all the wear on the rivet, making the shears practically indestructible, with no wear-out to them. A simple turn of the little thumb-screw shown in the engraving tightens up the blades as closely as may be desired. We guarantee the quality of the material and workmanship in this pair of shears to be first-class, that the tension spring device doubles the usefulness of the shears, and furthermore, the manufacturers' certificate accompanies every pair, agreeing that "if this pair of shears breaks or in any way becomes defective within five years from date of purchase, it will be replaced—a new pair without cost."

OUR OFFER. If you will send us two new subscribers to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents per year we will send you a pair of these shears for your trouble, postpaid, or given with G. F. G., one year, for 60 cents.



The Liveforever rose as grown at Green's Fruit Farm.

Death to the Plant Louse.

A spray has been discovered that will surely kill that innumerable and ubiquitous pest of Aphids (Plant Lice). George E. Tallmadge, a scientist out in Madison, New Jersey, compounded the discovery, which is named "Aphine." Tallmadge used to be an orchid collector in South America, and he has always interested himself in the problems and tragedies of plant life. His spray looks like hard cider, and he runs it through a still at night. It costs \$1.50 a gallon, and is mixed one gallon to forty gallons of water. Essential oils are used in its make-up, and these are imported and therefore expensive. Tallmadge has nearly fallen into the hands of the Philistines in several episodes. A shyster lawyer, who saw the death-dealing possibilities of "Aphine," seized fourteen barrels of it and tried to force various park departments to take it at a price of \$300 a barrel of fifty gallons. Now six dollars a gallon is too costly for any public utility, however deadly. This same lawyer wanted to flood the market with the stuff and guarantee its killing anything up to undersized cats. But Tallmadge finally shook loose from the crook, and in a very humble way has been distilling and selling the poison himself.

W. H. S. in the "Rural New Yorker" writing in defense of the Japan plum as fitting into its own little niche incidentally writes a good word for the Kieffer pear. We, too, have found that this pear possesses the unsuspected virtue of being good to eat under certain conditions. Well grown, properly ripened, halved, baked in shallow pans, with lots of sugar and half covered with water with a slow but hot oven for two hours it comes out delicious, rivaling the old Vicar of Winkfield when thus treated.

One way to remove paint is to sit down on it before it is dry.

Samson was the first actor on record to bring down the house.

From the blackmaller's viewpoint, keeping secrets is a paying business.

A woman refuses to acknowledge her inability to accomplish anything she wants to.—Chicago "News."

How to Invest Your Money.

Few people appreciate the earning power of money at interest or realize that the trifling sum of 10 cents a day (\$36.50 a year) saved and invested at 6 per cent. during a man's average business life, forty years—a total saving of \$1,460—will earn \$4,540 interest and amount to \$6,000, says "Sunday Magazine."

Every man owes it to himself to save something out of his income to provide for his later years. The systematic saving of small sums is the only way for the average person to secure a competency or provide for the future. Many a man fritters away every year an amount sufficient, if saved and put at interest, to buy a home or start in business in a few years.

Small amounts saved regularly, and invested safely in a business having a legitimate earning capacity, will enable any person to become in a measure independent. The person who has a surplus for investment is naturally interested in placing it where it will produce the largest return consistent with absolute safety.

Sum Sayings.

Written for Green's Fruit Grower by Unkel Dudley.

Wurk iz er good panaska fur the illis ov life.

Whoever makes meny promisez iz apt to brake meny.

Regrets ar mosly the chilun ov Prokrastenshun.

It ma be er good thing tu adorn the body but tiz better tu enrik the mind.

The present litul things ov life make up its daly sunshine.

It is more profetabul tu reed the Bible than eny Sunday paper.

Fu kan trust the man who tawks ov God's goodness an furgets his own.

Wurkin and livin unly for self ma prefetabul frum yure view point, but tizn't frum God's.

If er boy gets started helward thar's lots ov pepul redy tu help him er long, but if he starts heven ward he mos ginrally hes tu look out fur himself.

The New Piano Received.

Last fall the publishers of Green's Fruit Grower offered a piano to the subscriber who would send in the greatest number of subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower within a certain length of time. While there were many who contested for this piano, Mr. St. Clair Teece of Pennsylvania, was the successful contestant. The following is a letter we received from him on May 24th and reads as follows:

Dear Mr. Green: We received the piano and it is in fine condition. We think that it is a fine instrument, far exceeding our expectations. We thank you very much for this most beautiful instrument. We certainly do appreciate it.

Very truly yours,

St. Clair Teece.

The Spring Song.

Dust and dusting everywhere,
And ev'rywhere a sneeze,
And in the yard a frenzied man
A-beating on his knees.

—New York "Telegram."

The best thing to do when you catch a cold is to let go of it.

An Earthquake Miracle.

Many curious and improbable stories were told in Messina after the disaster, according to Ribart Hichens, who has written vividly and picturesquely for the "Century" magazine of his experiences and observations "After the earthquake." One of the strangest of the stories he heard he tells as follows:

"A woman, after the shock, was buried alone in her room. The door was blocked by fallen masonry. There was no means of ingress or egress, and the rest of the house had fallen in ruins. She was uninjured, but she was imprisoned. In this room she remained for eight days. It was a bedroom and contained no food. During the eight days she gave birth to twins. When searchers with picks and spades dug down to where she was, they found her and the twins strong and well. They took them out, and questioned her as to how she had managed to live, why she had not starved. 'Every day a woman came and brought me food,' she answered.

"They pointed out that this was impossible, as there was no means of getting into or out of the room, and the rest of the house had fallen.

"I know,' she said. 'Nevertheless, it is true. I do not know how she came or went. She never spoke to me or looked at me. She was there each day, put food for me on the table, and disappeared. I had never seen her before, and do not know who she was.'

"They asked for some description of the visitor, but could obtain no details.

"This woman was not raving. She was in good health, well nourished, and had nursed the twins, who are thriving. She persists in her story.

"I told it to a Sicilian. 'It was the Madonna who brought her food,' he said. 'She often does such things.'

Raspberry.

There are three types of raspberries—red, black and purple. They require a moist, rich, well drained soil. Plant reds three by five feet, and allow about five canes in a place. Strawberries or vegetables can be grown between rows the first year. In spring shorten canes to three feet, and in autumn remove old wood. In picking use only pint baskets. Turner, Cuthbert, and Shaffer are good varieties. Black caps should be set in check rows, four by seven feet. They love shade. Set plants, after growth has started, cover germ about two inches and firm soil. Cultivate both ways, allowing four or five canes in a hill, and when two feet high pinch back to induce a stocky and lateral growth and avoid staking. Long experience bears me out on this point in spite of all that can be said against it. Stems should be shaded in south, to prevent scalding. Remove old wood after fruiting. In spring cut canes back some. Doolittle, Gregg, Palmer, Ohio, Kansas and Conrath are leading varieties.

Sarcasm in Wills.

One of the most singular wills ever recorded was that of a British sailor, says "Tit-Bits," who requested his executors to give his wife a shilling to buy hazel nuts, as she had always preferred cracking them to mending his stockings. More subtle, however, was the sarcasm of a will proved in 1830, in which a wife was left \$2,500, but was only to enjoy it after her death in order that "she may be buried suitably as my widow." A French merchant bequeathed a large fortune to a woman of his acquaintance to show his gratitude for her refusal to marry him twenty years before.

Rattled.

On the same street an amusing incident was witnessed by a large crowd when the owner of a house across the road from the fire, decided that the blaze was coming too close for comfort and that it was time to move. He began removing his furniture and had most of it out on the sidewalk when as a last thought he went upstairs soon afterwards appearing at a front window with a large lamp. Holding it carefully out over the sill he dropped it gingerly to the sidewalk where it smashed into a thousand pieces. He turned back and was seen a few minutes later picking his way downstairs carrying a large mattress over his shoulder.

My soul, sit thou a patient looker-on, Judge not the play before the play is done;

The plot has many changes; every day Speaks a new scene; the last act crowns the play.

The fear of death is most in apprehension And the poor beetle which thou tread'st upon In corporal suffrance feels a pang As when a giant dies.

"The world exists for the education of each man."—Emerson.



RUPTURE CURE

Stuart's Plastic Pads

are different from the painful trusses and being self-adhesive they hold

the ruptured organs in place so cannot

chafe or compress against the pelvic bone.

The most obstinate cases cured in the privacy of the home. Thousands have

successfully treated themselves without hindrance or expense.

Send to National Drug Laws, White Plains and "Treatment" with interesting book will be sent FREE.

Address STUART'S PLASTER-PAD CO., Sixth St., St. Louis, Mo.

KIDNEY and Bladder Diseases cured. 25c. package free. C. H. ROWAN, Dept. 60, London, Canada.

BERRY GROWERS who use our "Pickers' Tally Tickets" save time and trouble; samples FREE. Thompson, The Printer, R-8, Oswego, N. Y.

CABBAGE PLANTS All seasons, Premium Flat Dutch, Surehead, Danish Ball Head, \$1.00 per 1,000. BASIL PERRY, COOL SPRING, DELAWARE.

EARN \$8 ADVERTISING OUR WARMING FLUID IN PLANTS. Send us your name and address and we will send you a copy of our book.

A. W. SCOTT, COHOES, N. Y.

PATENTS Watson E. Coleman, Washington, D. C. Books free. Highest references. Best results.

AGENTS PORTRAITS \$5.00, FRAMES 15c, sheet pictures 1c, stereoscopes 25c, views 1c, 30 days credit. Samples & Catalog Free. Consolidated Portrait Co., 230-74 W. Adams St., Chicago.

SAW STOVE WOOD, Fast, Easy, Foot Power. N. McASLAN, YORKSHIRE, IOWA.

GOOSEBERRY STEMMER DOES WORK OF ONE HUNDRED WOMEN

These are successful machines and gooseberry growers and canning factories cannot do without them. For further information write to Wm. Urschel, 455 S. Locust St., Valparaiso, Ind.

WE WILL SEND FREE OF CHARGE

To all who suffer from any form of Dyspepsia, or anything else caused by Indigestion, a trial package of

A-M & S. DIGESTIVE TABLETS;

Not sold at drug stores. Send direct to The Alexander Co., 46 Exchange Street, Portland, Maine.

CABBAGE PLANTS

Millions grown on new land from purest seeds. Winnstadt, Succession, Flat Dutch, Danish Ball-head—600 in basket, \$1.00; 5,000, \$5.00; 10,000, \$8.00. ISAAC F. TILLINGHAST, Factoryville, Pa.

DELAWARE IS A FRUIT GARDEN, best in the world for strawberries and early apples. 20,000,000 quarts of berries now going to market. Yield 5,000 to 10,000 quarts per acre. Price 8c to 15c per quart. For information address, STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE, DOVER, DELAWARE.

FARM LOANS

We can raise money on your property send for free application blank. E. A. STROUT CO., Bond and Mortgage Dept., 615 University Block, Syracuse, N. Y., or 47 W. 3rd Street, New York.

REMINGTON, \$18.75

One machine only in new localities to secure desirable agent. Special agents' prices supplied on all makes of typewriters. Standard Typewriter Exchange, 23 Park Row, New York.

FREE BOOK ON CANCER.

An eminent specialist has written a book on the best method of treating Cancer. It should be read by every person who has Cancer. This book mailed free to anyone interested. Address Dr. A. D. Johnson, 1233 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

DR. MCGAHEY'S HEAVY CURE FOR BROKEN-WINDED HORSES.

The only medicine in the world that will stop hives in 3 days, but for a permanent cure it requires from one-half to one month according to directions. \$2.00 per bottle. The Dr. McGahey Medicine Co., Kemptonville, Ontario.

Sold by J. K. POST, Wholesale Druggist, Rochester, N. Y.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia Conquered at Last CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE TABLETS

Does it. Write for Proof. Advice Free. DR. CHASE, 424 N. 10th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

GOLDEN AND SILVER WYANDOTTES

Stock and Eggs. The kind that wins; the kind that lays; the kind that pays, are for sale by

WM. J. FOX, Cabot, Pa. R. F. D. No. 17.

TOOLS FOR CAPONIZING FOWLS

FOR SALE, with full instructions for their use. Address,

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

CANCER Painless home cure without knife or plaster. Send to-day for Free Book explaining our treatment.

DRS. JONES & RINEHART When Cured

Suite 8 1900 W. Washington St., Indianapolis, Ind.

FREE DEAFNESS CURE.

A remarkable offer by one of the leading ear specialists in this country, who will send two months' medicine free to prove his ability to cure Deafness, Head Noises and Catarrh. Address Dr. G. M. Branaman, 57 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Agents Wanted BOTH SEXES.

The electricity from the batteries will turn a needle through your table to find out what is wrong with you. Liver and Kidney Disease, Weak and Lame Back, etc. For advertising purposes we will give ONE BELT FREE to one person in each locality. Address E. J. SMEAD & CO., Dept. 51, VINELAND, NEW JERSEY.

GREEN'S TREES GROW AND GO TO YOU

SAFELY BY MAIL, EXPRESS, OR BY FREIGHT

Now is the time to send in your order for fall planting.

Send for free catalogue of plants, vines and trees.

GREEN'S NURSERY CO., Rochester, N. Y.

WHY NOT TAKE A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD?

You start at Washington, D. C., and go all around the globe. Something new. Something beautiful. A Trip Around the World by postal card. Why not take the postal card trip? The start costs you only 15c. and you suffer none of the inconveniences and delays incidental in taking a bodily trip around the world. These beautiful colored postal cards are made by the new French process of tricolor photography. These cards are in many colors and are close to nature in every line and color. Send us 15 cents and we will mail you the first ten cards in this Trip Around the World series, starting from Washington, D. C., and send you Green's Fruit Grower three months, or renew your present subscription three months, if you are already a subscriber. Cards will be sent by return mail and we will tell you how you can get the balance of the series (forty more cards) free. There are fifty cards in the Trip Around the World series. Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y. Postal Card Dept.

OUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This department is established for the benefit of the readers of Green's Fruit Grower who have anything to sell. The conditions: No display advertising will be placed in this department. The first three words only to be printed in capital letters. Each abbreviation and number will count as one word. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. An advertisement containing fifteen words or less, will be inserted at \$1 per insertion. The words six cents each. The name must afford to do any work keeping this rate and therefore cash must accompany every order. Orders must reach us not later than the 15th of the month previous to the month in which the advertisement is to appear. Five per cent discount on orders to run three months or more.

TERMS: CASH WITH ORDER. Address, Green's Fruit Grower Co., Rochester, N. Y.

FOR SALE

GOOD thirty acre apple orchard, in southern Ill., only \$3,500. J. R. Penn, Mt. Vernon, O.

MILCH GOATS—Information regarding this most profitable milk producing animal. Write G. H. Wickersham, 1240 St. Francis avenue, Wichita, Kansas.

CASH FOR YOUR FARM or Business.—If you want to buy or sell any kind of business or property, anywhere at any price, address, Frank P. Cleveland, Real Estate Expert, 2856 Adams Express building, Chicago, Illinois.

WANTED FARMS AND BUSINESSES everywhere. Don't pay agent's commissions. We find you cash buyer direct. Write us describing property fully and name lowest price. We help buyers find desirable properties free. American Investment Association, 55 Twentieth avenue North, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

MICHIGAN LANDS—Over 25,000 acres of cut and burned-over timber land in the Lower Peninsula of Michigan for sale cheap. The land is rich and may easily be cleared. We solicit correspondence from strawberry, apple, pear and cherry growers. The Riegel Land and Lumber Co., Summit avenue and W. & L. E. R. R., Toledo, Ohio.

POULTRY FOR SALE

GOOD BARRED ROCKS—Eggs, \$2 per 15. Booklet free. W. D. Congdon, Waterman, Illinois.

BABY CHICKENS 10 cents each—Single Comb White Leghorns only. Frank C. Edson, Le Roy, N. Y.

JUMBO WHITE-HOLLAND Turkey Eggs—\$2 for ten. White Rock, \$1 for sixteen. S. J. Sayler, New Market, Indiana.

DAY-OLD CHICKS for sale: 800 per day from 10 varieties; shipment guaranteed; booklet free. Cheshire Hatchery, New Washington, Ohio, Dept. G.

SINGLE COMB Brown Leghorns. Fifteen years' experience. New blood every year. No other kind on the farm. Eggs, \$1.50 for 15; \$5.00 per hundred. Herman Clabaugh, Chapman's Run, Pa.

WANTED

FARM HANDS—On large fruit farm; only active, energetic men who understand pruning, spraying. House, garden, cow pasture, fuel free to married men. Davidson Fruit Farm Co., Chesapeake, Lawrence Co., Ohio.

A SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY. We want an intelligent, reliable man, used to country life, to manage a fruit farm in the state of Washington. Good salary to right man. Must invest \$2,500, which will be amply secured and may be withdrawn any time after one year. Liberal profits assured. Land League of America, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Railway mail clerks, city carriers, postoffice clerks. Many examinations coming. Over 8,000 appointments will be made during 1909. Salary \$1,000. Annual vacation. No layoffs. Common education sufficient. Country and city residents equally eligible. Influence unnecessary. Candidates prepared free. Write immediately for schedule. Franklin Institute, Dept. G 73, Rochester, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

HOUSE PLANS—Blue print of 20 artistic homes for 25 cents. Ehlers & Son, Architects, Carthage, Mo.

BROTHER accidentally have discovered root that will cure both tobacco habit and indigestion. Gladly send particulars. G. Stokes, Mohawk, Florida.

START A CANNING FACTORY at home. Can fruit and vegetables for market. No capital required to start. Write W. S. Davis, R. R. 3, Postoria, Ohio.

FLORAL AND BIRTHSTONE—Birth-day postcards, embossed, high grade, 2 cents each, three for 5; or the twelve, representing each month of the year, no two alike, 15 cents. Mildred Doubleday Co., Athol, Mass.

RANEY HOME CANNER—Save your fruit and vegetables by canning at home with the time tried and old reliable Ranev Canner. Free book. Fruit Growers Supply Depot, E. G. Mendenhall, Box 303, Kimundy, Illinois.

LADIES—Send 25c. for receipt which enables you to do your washing without rubbing or boiling. Saves half the labor, costs less than the ordinary way, cleans clothing without injury. Preserves linen longer. Worth dollars to every woman. B. H. Elton, Heyworth, Ill.

WANTED—Ladies to sell the Wizard Polishing Cloth, for cleaning silver and metals; also the Wizard Dustless Duster, for polishing and dusting furniture, etc. Full-size samples and particulars sent on receipt of 10c. for Polishing Cloth, and 15c. for Dustless Duster. H. H. Williams, 17 Main St., Norwalk, Conn.

COLD STORAGE is the best way of keeping fruit—everybody knows that. The Gravity Brine System (using ice and salt for cooling) gives better results than a refrigerating machine; lower first cost; absolute safety against breakdown. State capacity desired. Madison Cooper Co., 120 Court street, Watertown, N. Y.

Fun for the Family.

"I am a good reader of faces," she said one day at luncheon. "On first sight of a person I form my opinion of that person's character. And I am never wrong."

"Mother," her little boy called shrilly from the other end of the long table, where he sat with his nurse.

"Well, what is it, my son?" said the mother indulgently.

"And we all turned to hear what the little fellow had to say.

"Mother," he piped, "I want to know what was your opinion, mother, when you first saw me?"

There was an old lady from Tyre Whose auto got stuck in the mire, Said the village's fool, "If t'was only a mule, You might start it by building a fire." —New York "Times."

The Point of View.—The Organ Grinder—"How's business?"

The Scissors Grinder—"Fine! I've never seen it so dull."—Cleveland "Leader."

A charming, well-preserved widow had been courted and won by a physician. She had children. The wedding day was approaching, and it was time the children should know they were to have a new father. Calling one of them to her she said: Georgie, I am going to do something before long that I would like to talk about with you."

"What is it, ma?" asked the boy. "I am intending to marry Doctor Jones in a few days, and—"

"Bully for you, ma! Does Doctor Jones know it?"

Rich Old Uncle—"And remember, dear, that when I die all that I have goes to you."

Niece—"Thank you, uncle. Do let me give you some more mince pie."—Harper's Weekly."

"If you please, ma'am," said the servant from Finland, "the cat's had chickens."

"Nonsense, Gertrude!" returned the mistress of the house. "You mean kittens. Cats don't have chickens."

"Was them chickens or kittens that master brought home last night?"

"Chickens, of course."

"Well, ma'am, that's what the cat has had."—Youth's Companion."

"Why is a pancake like the sun?" "Because," said the ranch hand from Sweden, "it rises out of der yeast and it sets behind der vest."

He was a typical Scotsman and when he was asked his opinion of the trouble which had arisen between a couple who began to find the yoke of Hymen a burden, the Glasgow "Herald" says, he was not slow in giving it.

"It's all along o' these hasty marriages. They didn't understand one another; they'd only known each other a matter o' seven years."

"Well, that seems long enough," said an interested listener.

"Long eno'? Bah, ye're wrong. When a body's coortin' he canna be too careful. Why, my coortship lasted nineteen years!"

"You certainly were careful. And did you find your plan successful when you married?"

"Ye jump to conclusions," said the old man, impatiently. "I understood her then, so I didn't marry her!"

A Hard World.—"Did you ever feel that the world was against you?"

"Sure. I felt it this morning when I slipped on the sidewalk."—Pittsburg "Observer."

"Man is the only animal that was made to laugh, and as science teaches that laughter is a sure boon to health, it is a sin for us not to indulge in laughter."

"Laughter increases the blood circulation."

"It enlarges the heart."

"It jiggers the diaphragm."

"It promotes the circulation of the spleen."

When you're looking for amusement for to cheer life's bitter cup, Why, there ain't no combination like a baby an' a pup."

—Louisville "Courier Journal."

"Does the razor hurt, sir?" inquired the barber, anxiously. "Can't say," replied the victim testily, "but my face does."—Harper's Weekly."

DeFlatt—"Is it true that you once bribed an officer of the law?"

Suburb—"You can call it a bribe if you want to. I gave a policeman \$2 to induce our cook to stay."—Chicago "News."

Experience.—"Money is not at the bottom of everything," sadly remarked the college man as he plunged his hands deep down into his pockets.—"Home Herald."

"I defy any one in this audience," said the magician, "to mention a single action that I can perform with my right hand which I cannot do with my left."

In the silence that followed this dare, a boy at the back of the hall shouted: "Put your left hand in yer right-hand trouser pocket!"—Exchange.

"And was Jones so terribly hurt in the railway accident as the report made out?"

"I don't think so. One of his wounds is fatal, but the rest are not at all dangerous."—Cleveland "Leader."

Something In It.—Possibly the fact that the optimist sees the doughnut and the pessimist the hole is due to the further fact that the optimist has mostly doughnuts and the pessimist mostly hole.—"Puck."

"If I'm not more careful," said the hen, as she discovered a china egg in her nest, "I shall be laying bricks next."

"What's your name, sir?" "Wood." "What's your wife's name?" "Wood, of course." "H—m; both wood. A—ah, any kindling?"—"Success."

Oh a Batfish met a Catfish in the sea; And he said unto the Catfish, "Sir," said he,

"You are no more like a cat than I am like a bat!"

"Tis a funny world we live in, sir!" said he.

"Why do you call that grafting politician 'Corkscrew'?" Because, although he's crooked, he has a good pull."—Browning's Magazine."

Discretion of speech is more than eloquence, and to speak agreeably to him with whom we deal is more than to speak in good words or in good order."—Bacon.

Bonnet in hand, obsequious and neat, The butcher who served Shakespeare with his meat Doubtless esteemed him little as a man Who knew not how the market prices ran.

"You must learn to trust your fellowmen," said the professional optimist.

"There's no use talking that way to me," answered the worried-looking citizen. "I'm in the grocery business."—Washington "Star."

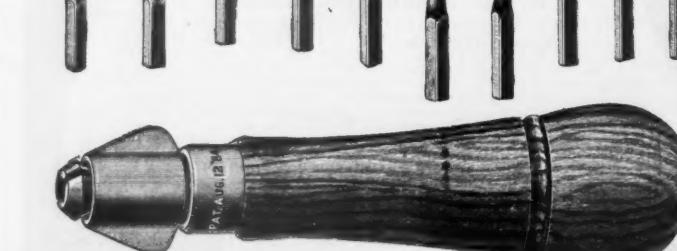
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The Jointed Pole Takes All the Weight Off the Horses' Necks, and keeps their heels away from the disks.

We make 120 sizes and styles of Disk Harrows. Every machine fully warranted. En-tire satisfaction guaranteed. Send to-day for FREE Booklet with full particulars.

CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 865 MAIN STREET, HIGGANUM, CONN.

TEN TOOLS IN ONE A HANDY LITTLE TOOL CHEST.



NO MORE HUNTING. Tools are kept in the hollow handle and are always ready. Ten tools in one, and all much larger than illustrated.

OUR OFFER. Ten Tools in One will be given to any person who will send us three subscriptions to Green's Fruit Grower at 50 cents per year, or we offer it and Green's Fruit Grower one year for 75 cts.

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If you are honest and ambitious write me today. No matter where you live or what your occupation, I will send you the Real Estate business by mail; appoint a special Representative of my Company in your town; and help you make big money today.

Unusual opportunity for men without capital to become independent for men. Valuable Book and full particulars FREE. Write today.

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COMMONWEALTH HOTEL

Opposite State House, Boston, Mass.



Offers rooms with hot and cold water for \$1.00 per day and up, which includes free use of public shower baths.

Nothing to Equal this in New England.

Rooms with private bath for \$1.50 per day and up; suites of two rooms and bath for \$4.00 per day and up.

DINING ROOM AND CAFE FIRST-CLASS, EUROPEAN PLAN.

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF.

Stone floors, nothing wood but the doors. Equipped with its own Sanitary Vacuum Cleaning Plant. Long distance telephone in every room.

Strictly a Temperance Hotel.

Send for booklet.

STORER F. CRAFTS, Proprietor.

HOW ABOUT OILING THE HARNESS?

Harness oiling is a rainy-day job on the farm and a regular part of stable work in the city.

It's a vitally necessary part, too. There's no trouble about spoiling a harness—the question with horse owners is how not to spoil harness.

A very little use in all kinds of weather works a great change in the flexibility and "snappiness" of harness leather. It gets hard, dry, lifeless—crossed and recrossed with little checks which eat into the leather and soon bring it to the breaking point.

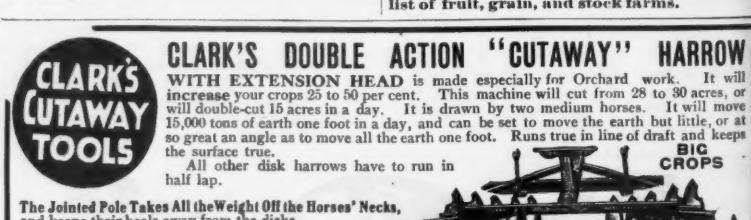
Every man who owns or drives a horse knows these conditions and knows that the preventive and cure is "oiling"; but every such man doesn't know that, from an economical standpoint, Eureka Harness Oil is the only oil worth using.

We say that advisedly—"Eureka" is here most economical harness oil, and here most effective, because it never becomes rank and contrary to leather—it is the real reason.

Eureka Harness Oil has the quality or power of "staying put." It goes into harness leather and it takes a lot of wind and rain, and animal sweat, to drive it out. It stays better than other oils. It gives a glove-like texture to leather that adds wonderfully to its wearing qualities. And it improves the appearance of the harness by keeping it looking, which means keeping it new.

Of course, if you use oil that keeps a harness soft and pliable twice as long as another, it's the cheaper of the two, and that's why it pays to try Eureka Harness Oil.

Write J. D. S. Hanson, Hart, Mich., for best list of fruit, grain, and stock farms.



CLARK'S DOUBLE ACTION "CUTAWAY" HARROW

It is drawn by two medium horses. It will move 15,000 tons of earth one foot in a day, and can be set to move the earth but little, or at so great an angle as to move all the earth one foot. Runs true in line of draft and keeps the surface true.

All other disk harrows have to run in half lap.

DOUBLE ACTION HARROW

BIG CROPS

CUTAWAY HARROW COMPANY, 865 MAIN STREET, HIGGANUM, CONN.

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How I Made the Old Farm Pay

More Than 100,000 People Have Already Read
This Book. New Edition of 30,000
Copies Now Ready.

INTRODUCTION.

My object in giving my experience as a boy on the farm, as a business man in the city, and, again, as a fruit-grower, is not to boast of the very modest success which I have attained, but to be helpful to others, who are continually asking: "What can we do to make the farm more profitable?"

Surely, I have solved this problem for myself. I have made a run-down farm, exhausted of fertility and dilapidated in every way, remarkably profitable through a series of years when great depression prevailed throughout the farming community. I have done this as a city man, leaving the counting-house and going back into the country, from which I originally came. This also teaches that years of city life need not necessarily detract from the possibility of success when one returns to rural life.

My aim in referring to my childhood on the farm is with the hope that parents may draw some useful lessons therefrom, and that, perhaps, some of them now living in cities, may be induced to remove to the country as a means of making life enjoyable, not only to themselves, but to their children.

I LEAVE THE FARM.

I did not leave the farm without feelings of sadness. Here was my birthplace. Here I spent my childhood and early manhood. Under the shadows of those trees many problems of life had unfolded, with which all the remaining years are prosy. Youth is a slowly unfolding dream, while mature age is practical, calculating, often harsh and repulsive. One must ever have fond memories of the spot where he has spent his childhood. But my hopes for the future were bright, therefore with a sigh for the old scenes I hastened on to greet the new. It is well that youth is impulsive and imaginative; were it not thus every enterprise would languish.

As I left the farm for the city in the stage coach, I found among the passengers a farmer neighbor. He advised me to have the courage on all occasions to do right and refuse to accept the social drink. I have often thought of this good advice. I recently met this man and thanked him for his kindness. A word of advice on such an occasion is not easily forgotten, and the result may not be easily measured. I wish here to give the same advice to all starting out as I then started.

There is a continuous tide from the country to the city. Parents who have laid by a moderate competency go to the city to educate their children, and to learn something of different phases of life. Young girls go to the city to pursue studies in music or stenography, or to take up dressmaking or millinery. Young men adopt city life in order to secure a better education, or to begin business for themselves, or as employees, with vague ideas as to results, but with bright hopes that all will in some way end well. The cities are rapidly growing, while the small towns and the farming districts are becoming less populous.

My experience teaches that in some cases people better their prospects by changing from country to city life. I know of farmers who have come into Rochester, N. Y., and have added to their capital, and led a contented life; of country girls who make double the money here that they could have made in the country; of young men who have become wealthy and distinguished here.

On the other hand I have known farmers to lose everything in trying their hand at such new ventures as the city affords; girls who were glad to get back to farm life after severe trials; young men broken down physically, financially and morally, who might have succeeded if they had remained on the farm.

Everything depends on ability, adaptability, opportunity and natural inclinations. Each must decide for himself

whether it is best to remain in the country or go to the city. Changes are usually best avoided. Move seldom if at all. If there are serious doubts, better stay not?

I have in mind a boy of eighteen years, who has recently come to the city from the farm. He is delicate, and ill fitted for farming. His tastes do not tend that way. His people are poor and can give him but little assistance. He is bright, honest, industrious, ambitious. I can see that if this boy will be satisfied to begin at the bottom and work his way up patiently, there is ample opportunity for success in almost any line of city em-

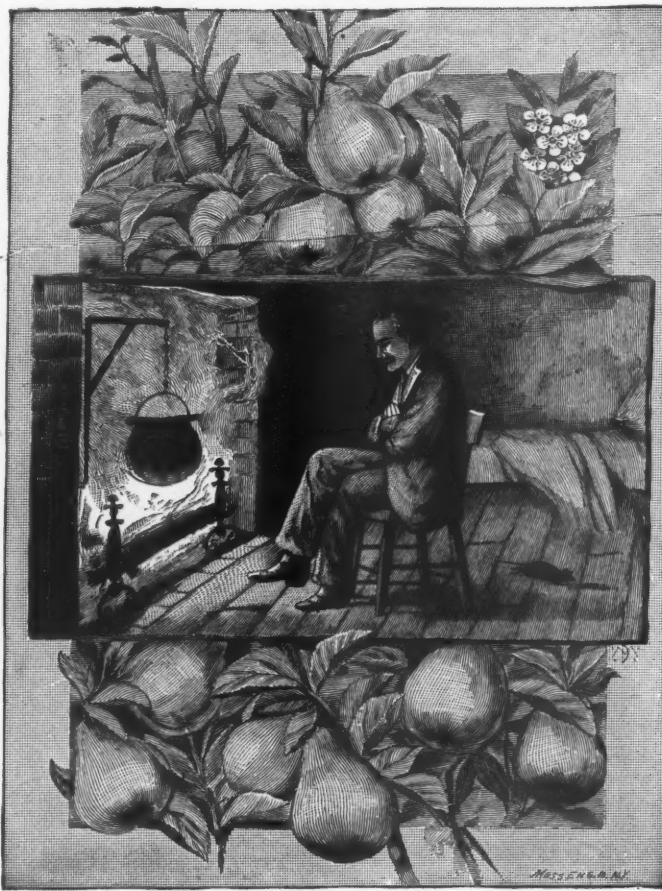
ployed by myself in the country, and improved my health by frequent rides morning and evening—rational was it not?

Those were the days of oil well investments. Everybody seemed to be crazy over oil speculation, the most staid business men, and many professional men, even clergymen, venturing large sums of money in oil stocks, in new oil territory, new wells, equipments, etc. My friends and relatives were officers in these oil companies and invited me to invest my capital that way, but I was not venturesome enough to risk my money in holes driven at random into the bowels of the earth, hoping to strike a fortune at the other end. In fact I was not inclined to be speculative. I invested in county bonds, what little I had to invest, and in buying and selling these turned an honest penny if not a rapid one.

experience in farm life. I thought it would be a fine thing to buy a dilapidated, run down, neglected farm and restore it to its original beauty and productiveness. This was a fanciful idea which was born of my early experience and induced partially by my forgetfulness of the many unpleasant details of farm work in early days. A traveler years after returning from a long journey remembers only the pleasant part of his experience. The struggles through mountain passes and scorching plains, the hunger or thirst, are forgotten. Thus had forgotten the hardships of farm life, and it seemed as if it would be a very pleasant thing to return even under the unfavorable circumstances mentioned.

For several years after the panic of 1873, farms in Monroe county were offered freely in exchange for almost any kind of property. These farms were heavily encumbered, the owners carrying the indebtedness as long as it was possible for them to pay the interest. Finding at last the burden too heavy they were willing to dispose of them for little or nothing providing the new comer would assume the indebtedness. There were in fact very many abandoned farms in Monroe county. We hear now of abandoned farms in New Hampshire and Vermont; they were not abandoned here in an absolute sense; they were not left to grow up to underbrush, but the owners of very many beautiful farms in Monroe county were obliged to leave them, owing to their inability to pay off the mortgages. My plan was to find such a farm as this and settle upon it. Therefore in response to advertisements I traveled over various parts of Western New York in search of a farm of this character. I finally heard of one twelve miles from Rochester, N. Y., and proceeded to make an examination. The owner and myself, seated in a rickety buggy had three miles to travel from the railroad station before reaching it. I kept my eyes wide open on the way, noting the character of the neighboring farms, the inhabitants and the buildings. The surrounding farms were apparently productive, the large straw-stacks, barns and houses wore a prosperous look; the orchards were wide-spreading, full of fruit, and the fields well covered with grain, promising an abundant harvest. As I came near the farm I noticed the highway in many places had been washed out by heavy rains so that it was dangerous getting over the hill near the place. These roads had been utterly neglected for many years. In some places the grass had grown almost entirely over the road-bed, often huge boulders obstructed the wagon wheels, to the danger of breaking them and injuring the riders. We finally reached an eminence which gave us a fine view, and I was told that here was the farm which we had come to see.

There was nothing particularly inviting about the place. The road was not a prominent one leading from any particular place to any other particular place. The house was one of the old-fashioned kind, without a cornice; with blinds hanging by one hinge; occasionally a board was off from the siding of the house; shingles were fluttering in the wind; barn doors were off from their hinges; gates were unhung; old wagons and reapers were piled up against broken down gateways to keep the cattle from breaking through; everything indicating neglect, disorder, confusion and bad management.



MY FIRST NIGHT IN THE OLD FARM HOUSE.

deavor. Such young men, when they have had experience, are in demand. The start is always made slowly, but merit is usually appreciated and rewarded in the city.

After a short apprenticeship, I found myself, at the age of twenty-three a cashier in a bank, which position I held for ten years. Such positions are not so easily secured now as then, and my rapid promotion was partially owing to the fact that my brother was one of the proprietors of the bank. Many young men

now would think themselves doing well if they secured such a position after many years of apprenticeship, and even then such positions are usually governed by friends or influence. The hours of work in my new position were few, and the duties not objectionable, yet I was often more weary than I had ever been when following the plough, or riding the reaper. I made many acquaintances, but had no boon companions. I connected myself with a church, attending it regularly. I kept a speedy young horse,

As the years rolled by I was offered the opportunity to join, as junior partner, a firm of bankers, which I accepted, not because I saw therein a remarkable opportunity for making money, but for the reason that it seemed to open the way to a desired object that I will not now mention. Indeed the ultimate success of this firm was questionable in my mind, for the reason that none of its members possessed large capital, and banking, to be successful, requires an abundance of

I soon discovered that my new position made me a person of more importance than formerly. Indeed I was elevated beyond my deserts. I was no better than when I was a clerk, and yet I received attentions that no clerk would be favored with. But how shallow, how insincere, how short-lived are friendships thus founded!

I GO BACK TO THE FARM.

During my residence in the city my thoughts often returned to my boyish

The Book

"How I Made The Old Farm Pay"

Contains more than 50 pages, 6 x 9 inches. The price of the book is 25 cents postpaid. We will send you Green's Fruit Grower three years and a copy of the book, "How I Made the Old Farm Pay," all for \$1.00. Address, GREEN'S FRUIT GROWER, Rochester, N. Y.

There is nothing else like the Victor

It is true to life. It gives you a quality of tone, a perfection that no ordinary talking machine can give—Not a mechanical imitation but clear, sweet, perfect reality.

There are good reasons why this is so.

The Victor is mechanically the most perfect instrument of its kind. Victor records are made on the only correct principle; they are refined and perfected beyond comparison. And the foremost of all singers and musicians sing and play for Victor records only.

Caruso the highest-paid singer in the world sings for the Victor exclusively.

Caruso receives \$2500 a night. He is not merely "one" of the great tenors; he is *the greatest tenor alive*. Everybody says so. The money says so.

Melba, Sembrich, Calve, Scotti, and other grand opera stars who sing for Victor records only are not simply "among" the best. They are *the best, the first* of living singers.

These same glorious voices that thrill vast audiences in the opera houses of New York, Paris, London, Berlin and Milan are brought by the Victor right into your home for you to hear at your own pleasure and that of your family and friends.

And you hear the real voice with all the human quality and sweetness and power—just as if the singer stood before you.

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You can hear on the Victor any instrument you like, or many instruments blended in richest harmony. You can have classic symphonies, sacred music, the good old songs that are ever new and welcome; military marches, or popular ballads and comic minstrel selections. And the best of dance music if you want to dance.

Sousa's Band plays for Victor records only.

So do the United States Marine Band that plays in the White House at Washington, Pryor's Band and other famous bands and orchestras.

May Irwin and Harry Lauder sing for Victor records only.

Also Clarice Vance, Vesta Victoria, Harry McDonough, Richard Jose, the Haydn Quartette and many others.

Taft and Roosevelt own Victors.

His Holiness Pope Pius X has a Victor, the King of England and Queen Alexandra each has a Victor, the Emperor of Germany, the Queen of Spain, the King of Italy, the King of Portugal, and other European sovereigns, all own and enjoy Victors.

Look for the dog on the horn and cabinet of every Victor and on every Victor record. It isn't a Victor without the dog.



"His Master's Voice"



Victors
from
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In conservatories of music, colleges and universities the Victor is used in voice teaching.

Rear-Admiral Evans recorded his farewell address to the Navy for the Victor only.

A dealer near you sells the Victor on easy payments.

Write us, and we will send you his address. Go and ask him to play any ~~Victor record~~ you want to hear. He will gladly do so. That puts you under no obligation. And it is the only way to know what the Victor really is. If you want to buy you can select exactly the instrument and records you want—and at the price and terms that suit you.

Anybody can play a Victor. Simply wind it up, and put on the record you want. It plays itself. And you can handle and rub Victor records without spoiling or breaking them.

Write us anyway for illustrated catalogues showing styles of Victors from \$10 to \$100 and over 3000 records with portraits of the famous singers and musicians.

Good music, true sentiment, and wholesome fun broaden the soul. They ease the daily grind; make the work go smoother—make life brighter and better and happier.

The Victor not only entertains. It educates and inspires. It is a real and lasting benefit in any home. Have you any right to cheat yourself and your family out of all this pleasure and benefit? Don't you owe it to yourself and to them?

Why Not Get a Victor To-day?

Why not find out about it anyway? Here's a coupon for your convenience. Better use it right now, before you forget it.

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